Monthly Labor Review

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The International Labor Conference of 1959

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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A Note to Subscribers . . .

A number of changes in the Current Labor Statistics section of the Monthly Labor Review have been made, effective with this issue. Most of them involve the elimination of detail in the month-to-month presentation. All such detail, however, will be presented in a separately published annual supplement to the Review.

Specifically, the changes are:

1. Dropping of State tables showing employment and insured unemployment.
2. Dropping of historical data and curtailing industry detail for labor turnover.
3. Curtailing industry detail on hours and earnings, eliminating State and area data, and combining the tables showing straight-time earnings and overtime hours. The format of the industry table on hours and earnings is revised for easier reading.
4. Combining and redesigning retail price tables, eliminating detail on food prices. Eliminating historical data and special groupings for wholesale prices.
5. Dropping all building and construction tables.

The annual supplement volume will contain the regularly published tables and, except for construction statistics, data eliminated from regular issues. In addition, it will present such information as employment of women, the annual report on the labor force, and labor turnover by State and area; salary indexes of policemen, firemen, and public school teachers, union wages and hours in selected industries and trades for 53 cities, earnings of plant and office workers, and relative pay levels by work category for plant workers by area; the city worker's family budget; membership in labor unions; strikes by industry, issue, duration, size, and area; indexes of output per man-hour; and disabling work injuries by industry and extent of disability.

Expression of reader reaction to these changes will be appreciated.

The Labor Month in Review

CLIMAXING 2 years of hearings and debate, Congress in early September passed a labor reform bill, which contains most of the provisions of the House Landrum-Griffin bill endorsed by the Administration. A "bill of rights" lays down rules for union relationships with their members and with employers. Union officers must file reports on their own and their organizations' finances. Employers must also report on money spent to influence employees in their choice of bargaining representatives or in other union activities. The bill also prescribes certain conditions of ineligibility for office. The secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are strengthened, with certain exceptions for the garment and construction industries. Organizational and recognition picketing are permitted only under specified conditions. Disputes over which the National Labor Relations Board has refused jurisdiction may in the future be handled by State courts and State labor agencies. While the NLRB may in the future expand its jurisdiction, it may not refuse to handle cases which it now accepts.

THE STEEL STRIKE—2 months old by mid-September—had become one of the longest in the industry's history. Secretary of Labor Mitchell (who in August released a report containing background statistics relating to the dispute) on September 6 announced that if the strike continued into October he would ask the President to invoke Taft-Hartley machinery. Such a move would lead to a court order requiring strikers to return to their jobs for 80 days. On September 8, the President wrote both the companies and the USW, requesting "intensive, uninterrupted, good faith bargaining with a will to make a responsible settlement."

While the steel strike continued to overshadow other strikes, stoppages in nonferrous metals spread throughout the West. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) which struck Kennecott Copper and Magma Copper early in August, by early September, had closed other major copper producers. With the industry almost entirely shut down, negotiations remained deadlocked, both sides apparently ready for a long drawn-out strike.

On the West Coast, the Machinists struck shipyards from San Francisco to the Canadian border in a demand for a 32-cent-per-hour increase. Strikes were also called by the Metal Trades Council and the Carpenters, resulting in a complete shutdown by early September.

During the month, Chicago became the scene of the second major attempt of nonprofessional hospital employees to organize, when the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees struck Mount Sinai hospital and the Home for Incurables on August 27. Three other hospitals were being organized, with a strike vote scheduled at Wesley Memorial. Officials of the hospitals, following the New York pattern, refused to bargain with union officials.

A fact-finding commission appointed by Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams, meantime, found it to be "in the best interests of the State" for Oakwood Hospital in Dearborn to recognize and bargain with the SCME, if a majority of the nonprofessional employees vote for the union.

The Director of the Community Services Activities of the AFL–CIO urged the American Hospital Association and other U.S. medical associations to provide sound personnel practices and decent wages, hours, and working conditions for nonprofessional hospital employees. A similar request went to the Canadian Medical Association, which replied that it was in agreement with the demands and would put the CSA proposals before the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation.

LAST MINUTE SETTLEMENTS averted strikes in several meatpacking firms and in rubber. Armour and Co. reached agreement with the United Packinghouse Workers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters on August 31. The 2-year agreement calls for a package increase spread over the 2 years. Included in the package is a half-million dollar fund to finance a program designed to offset the impact of automation on Armour workers. Negotiations between the unions and Swift & Co. broke down, with the unions going out on strike on September 4, while Wilson & Co., Cudahy Packing

Co., and Morrell, agreeing in principle to the Armour settlement, continued negotiations.

Goodyear Tire Co. on August 31 was the first of the rubber companies to settle, followed shortly by U.S. Rubber, Goodrich, and Firestone. A 10-cent-per-hour increase was agreed upon, subject to union membership ratification.

Extension (also on August 31) of the strike deadline in the glass container industry kept workers on the job, while negotiations continued on a day-to-day basis.

Preliminary bargaining moves were made in late August by both the rail companies and the unions. The Association of American Railroads asked that a Presidential commission be appointed to review the rules structure of the industry (notice had earlier been served on the unions that attempts to revise work rules will be made). The five operating brotherhoods urged the President to refuse the companies' request. Countering the action of the railroads which, through the AAR, announced that the strike insurance plan proposed by a West Indies insurance company had been accepted by a majority of the roads, the Brotherhod of Locomotive Engineers acted to build up its strike fund by a $2-a-month assessment, suggesting that other unions take similar action.

Eleven nonoperating railroad unions laid before the companies a demand for a 25-cent hourly wage increase and welfare plan improvements. Offering to cancel the present cost-of-living escalator clauses, the unions announced that they did not intend to bind themselves to long-term commitments. Contracts expire November 1.

THE REGULAR quarterly meeting of the AFL–CIO Executive Council in August was devoted in large part to exploration of ways to meet what President George Meany called "the program of big business to hamstring labor and harass the trade union movement in every possible way." Anti-labor legislation must be met by stepped-up political activity, the Council said.

All-out support will go to the steel workers whose strike, the Council stated, will be made "the struggle of the whole American labor movement." The General Board of the AFL–CIO was to meet in special session on September 18 during the Convention in San Francisco to work out a program of maximum support for the United Steel Workers, and an Executive Council subcommittee will coordinate all programs of support. On September 2, the Industrial Union Department announced contribution of $1 million to USW.

The International Longshoremen's Association will affiliate with the AFL–CIO on a 2-year, probationary basis, if the September convention of the AFL–CIO and the ILA membership approve the Executive Council's recommendation. Among conditions to be met by the ILA are merger or working agreement with the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, established by the AFL after the ILA was expelled in 1953, and no national alliance between ILA and the Teamsters.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev will receive no official AFL–CIO recognition. The Executive Council voted, with three members dissenting, that "it is out of the question for the AFL–CIO to give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions." President Meany made clear that individual union leaders were free to meet with Khrushchev. UAW President Walter Reuther, speaking for the three who voted against the resolution, said that American union leaders should have the chance to tell Khrushchev "straight from the shoulder" that American workers are irrevocably opposed to communism. A San Francisco meeting with Khrushchev has been arranged, in which eight vice presidents may participate.

Very soon after the Executive Council appointed a special subcommittee to study the jurisdictional and other problems which cause internal disputes in the AFL–CIO, the United Steelworkers and the Youngstown (Ohio) Building Trades Council signed a jurisdictional agreement similar to that signed some time ago by the Detroit Building Trades Council and the United Auto Workers.

The court-appointed monitors on September 2 asked Teamster President James R. Hoffa to remove from office the presidents of three Teamster unions in Chicago, Miami, and Hoboken, N.J., for extortion or taking kickbacks. A special grand jury on the following day ordered an investigation of Teamster Local 107 in Philadelphia.

A Progress Report on Revision

City Worker's Family Budget and the CPI

Consumer Expenditure Surveys and Price Indexes

THE LAST COMPREHENSIVE REVISION of the Consumer Price Index was initiated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics almost exactly 10 years ago. But more than the mere lapse of time has prompted the decision for a new revision program. The intervening decade has been a period of significant social and economic change. No list of those changes, which have influenced consumers profoundly, can omit the following factors: Despite a rise of more than 20 percent in consumer prices, real income has risen on the average 1.75 percent per year, or more than 25 percent by 1958; one in every five family units moved each year, many cross-country to the South and to the West, far more from central cities to suburbs; the proportion of people at each end of the life cycle has increased; a host of new products has appeared in the market place; the decline of "fair trade" laws and the rise of the discount house have revolutionized retail distribution; and Federal and State programs for economic stability and security have strengthened the earlier trend toward regarding credit as an extension of cash and the consequent unwillingness of people to defer purchasing a home, its major appliances and equipment, an automobile, and other goods.

Considered jointly, these developments and others only slightly less economically potent call into question the adequacy of some of the bases upon which the construction of the Consumer Price Index rests. In the final analysis, the index is the product of two factors—prices and quantities. Each factor is open to challenge. Although convinced that the index remains a valid and reliable overall measure of consumer price change, the Congress, the Bureau, and the principal users of the index are agreed that the revision program is needed to maintain both index

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Standard Budgets and Comparisons of Living Costs

STUDY OF THE CONCEPTS, procedures, and uses of standard budgets has not kept up with the widespread and rapid social and economic changes of the past two decades. Consequently, the standard budget is one of the most popular and most misunderstood measures of living costs. It is popular because these recent social and economic changes have greatly increased the need to know—in a variety of situations—how much it costs to live and how much more or less it costs in one place than in another. But research and education in this subject area have not kept pace with the need. A substantial part of all inquiries on prices and cost of living received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is directed towards the level of living costs or comparison of cost from place to place.

Obviously, there is no simple answer to such questions. Estimates of budget costs must be evaluated both in relation to the standard of living they describe and the purposes for which they are used. Frequently, however, standard budgets are used with little or no regard to the level of living which they describe, the type of family for which they are defined, or the time and place to which they apply. Thus statistics, which at their best are broad averages designed as benchmark measures, are often used in special situations as the amount a family ought to spend or, conversely, the income a family needs. During the past 2 years, research in the BLS has been directed first to a review of budget concepts, uses, and limitations, and then to an interim revision of the Bureau's City Worker's Family Budget and the Elderly Couple's Budget.

The first standard budgets in this country were developed about the turn of the century, primarily to deal with the needs for social welfare among

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accuracy and public confidence in this major economic indicator. Moreover, no one can answer for the accuracy of the index 4 or 5 years hence if the revision program is not launched in the immediate future.

Part of the improvements in the pricing program can and should be made immediately to strengthen known weaknesses. Other types of pricing problems can be solved most efficiently as an integral phase of the broader revision program—for example, the construction of an up-to-date index market basket.

Pricing Problems

Immediate Improvements. Obviously, price changes affect index accuracy more significantly than do the weights used to give each price its proper relative importance. Accordingly, the Bureau has given a high priority to correcting known or suspected price program deficiencies. Immediate improvements will be made in the following areas:

1. A number of items will be added to the pricing lists to take account of new products such as precooked foods and miracle fabrics used in apparel.

2. To take better account of discount houses and suburban stores, the sample of such outlets will be increased from an average of 4 to about 10 in 5 of the 20 large cities for which city indexes and average prices are published.

3. Additional work required to improve the medical care component will be pushed vigorously. Among the large cities for which separate indexes are published, the number of quotations for appendectomies, tonsillectomies, and obstetrical care will be increased substantially. The Bureau expects to add several new specifications for drugs and medicines to the pricing list and to expand hospital pricing to include the more important ancillary services not now priced. During the past year, the sample of physicians from whom rates for home and office visits are collected was expanded from about 6 to approximately 18 per city in 19 of the 20 large cities and surgical insurance was added to the index.

4. Because increases in both the magnitude and frequency of price change have been noted for such categories as apparel, housefurnishings, automobiles, and restaurant meals, monthly pricing will be initiated in up to 15 medium and small cities (in addition to the 5 large cities which have been priced monthly since the last revision).

The net effect of these immediate steps will be to increase the number of prices collected for the Consumer Price Index by 20 percent.

Revision Program. A variety of pricing problems remain for attack as an integral phase of the revision program. Probably the most significant is testing the validity of the "price families" determined during the last revision. The current overall pricing sample of about 300 items represents the thousands of goods and services available to consumers in this country. Each sample item represents its "price family." Although many economic factors were considered in defining such groups, the final empirical check must be the demonstration that price movements of members of the family are homogeneous and price relationships stable. Because of the magnitude of pertinent economic changes over the decade, a comprehensive and exacting review of the "price families" is essential. By the same token, the cycles upon which prices are collected in the cities which will be retained in the index require reexamination, and it will be necessary to study corresponding experimental data for new cities before establishing their pricing cycles. Equally careful studies of the outlet samples are required. Moreover, a small investment in methodology of price collection may pay dividends—both in efficiency and economy. Part of the heavy price paid for telescoping the last revision timetable from 5 to 3½ years lay in curtailing the experimental pricing program, particularly in respect to objective tests of techniques.

Consumer Expenditure Surveys

The principal feature of the revision program is the survey of consumer expenditures, incomes, and savings. It will determine the content of the Consumer Price Index market basket and the quantity weights to be incorporated in the revised index. Although all of the economic and demographic stimuli listed earlier affect consumption patterns, some of them quite sharply, there is less concern about current quantities than prices. Two principal reasons may be cited. Many changes tend to be offsetting, so that overall pat-

terns of such a large group as families of urban wage earners and clerical workers probably have not yet shifted so greatly that the current market basket is unrepresentative. Moreover, it is known that consumption patterns change more slowly than price relationships. This is fortunate since the relatively quick solutions to actual or imminent problems—feasible in the price program—are not available in dealing with quantities. In fact, the expenditure surveys are the most time-consuming single phase of the revision program.

In general terms, the proposed expenditure survey is comparable in scope to the 1950 expenditure survey.[1] The Bureau plans to sample the entire urban population of the United States. The information thus gathered for all urban consumers will be used partly to appraise the consumption patterns of the index familes (urban families of two or more headed by a wage earner or clerical worker) and partly to implement the definition of the index families. For example, it will determine whether $10,000 remains a valid family income ceiling for checking the classification of the occupations coded as "wage or clerical workers." Beyond these relatively limited purposes, data for single consumers, self-employed and professional workers, and other groups will provide valuable information for a wide variety of public and private users. They will also provide the wherewithal to construct market baskets for other types of price indexes and to derive quantities for various types of standard budgets.

The tentative plan is to conduct expenditure surveys in approximately 70 cities, which should yield about 10,000 complete, usable schedules. They will include all of the requisite information on expenditures, income, and changes in assets and liabilities. The study will be spread over 2 years, surveying half of the cities in each year, with each subsample representative of the urban United States. The data in the first group will relate to 1960, in the second, to 1961. Although collecting all of the data in 1 year would be somewhat more desirable from a technical point of view, other considerations favor the 2-year approach. It is believed that a smaller staff—hence more select and more intensively trained, working under less pressure of time—will obtain better data. Spreading the survey over 2 years provides a hedge against the possible abnormality of a single year. Ultimately, of course, the index weights must be representative not for a year or two, but for the 1960's—barring a major economic upheaval.

The sample of approximately 70 cities for the expenditure survey must be selected during 1960, and in all probability, the revised sample of approximately 50 index cities will be chosen concurrently. Most of the 20 cities to be surveyed for comparison with the index cities will be of small population. Such cities are much more diverse in their characteristics than larger cities, and represent a greater number of communities.

In addition to the expenditure data required for deriving index weights, survey plans involve collecting a variety of information pertinent to pricing problems. The interviewers will ask and record prices paid by consumers for hundreds of items which can be compared with prices collected directly from retail establishments. Price data supplied by the index families provide strong clues to the quality or qualities of goods they bought. Consequently, such data are the first step in preparing specifications for items found to be important enough to add to the Consumer Price Index item sample.

The survey also provides a vehicle for determining where families buy closely related groups of items, such as men's and boys' clothing, textile housefurnishings, and major electrical appliances, and such groups of foods as dairy products and fresh fruits and vegetables. Interviewers will ask about types of store patronized and their location rather than for specific store names. Sources of "out-of-town" purchases will be noted by name of city or mail-order firm.

Housing Unit Surveys

Housing unit surveys are scheduled to precede the expenditure surveys in most of the cities because they provide the sampling frame from which the assignment addresses for the expenditure survey are drawn. Subsequently, another subsample will be drawn from which tenant rent data will be collected. Selection of blocks and of appropriate numbers of housing units in the selected blocks will follow strict area sampling

[1] For discussions regarding the 1950 revision and the methods and purposes of the 1950 consumer expenditure study, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 and January 1951, pp. 129–132 and pp. 56–59, respectively.

techniques, designed to yield a representative sample of all urban dwellings. Survey objectives include obtaining sufficient data to provide a good description of housing units and complete rental data for tenant-occupied units, as well as income data and other information required chiefly to permit stratification in drawing the expenditure survey sample.

These aspects of the housing unit surveys are well known, as is the obvious fact that the sample for these surveys is significantly larger than the subsamples used for expenditure surveys and for rent surveys. The implication of this fact has long been recognized in pricing the City Worker's Family Budget. Greater use of housing survey data in other statistical programs is being studied.

Revision Timetable

Cincinnati will be surveyed in early spring 1960 as a proving ground for the expenditure survey and to lay the foundation for the experimental pricing program. Nationwide, the two groups of housing unit surveys are planned for the late summer and early fall of 1960 and 1961. Field work for the expenditure surveys will be from January to April or May in 1961 and 1962; in each case, data will cover the preceding calendar year. Preliminary plans call for publishing the income and expenditure data, city by city, as each is completed. The Bureau will publish more data for cities than it did in connection with the 1950 study. Simultaneously, corresponding data for index families and budget families will be made available for derivation of index weights and standard budget quantities. Somewhat later, income and expenditure data for the urban United States, and probably for regions, will be published.

Experimental pricing field work will be initiated about mid-1960, proceeding in mounting volume through 1962. Late in that year, outlet samples will be selected in cities to be added to the index and full-scale pricing initiated, along with supplemental pricing of new items and new outlets in old cities. Test indexes will be constructed covering 12 to 18 months during 1963, with the January 1964 index scheduled as the first in the revised series.

—JOSEPH A. CLORETY
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

Budgets and Living Costs

(*Continued from p. 967*)

dependent families or to determine the adequacy of incomes of wage workers in large cities. With the high level of real income prevailing among wage earner families today, it is hard to realize the low level of income that existed for the great bulk of wage workers in large cities about 60 years ago. The level of living described by these first budgets was based on a concept of subsistence at minimum physical levels. The budgets were developed directly from family expenditure data of wage workers, and the "standard" was usually set at the "break-even point" in family income and expenditure averages, with little regard for the adequacy of the level of living described by these budgets.

As the living conditions of wage earner families improved and as objective measures of requirements for various items of family living were developed, budget standards which attempted to define the level of adequacy objectively were prepared. The first budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1909,[1] described two standards—a "minimum standard" and a "fair standard." The minimum standard was defined as "the smallest amount upon which families were living and apparently maintaining physical efficiency . . . it excluded everything except the bare necessities of life . . . a standard of living so low that one would expect few families to live on it." The fair standard was described as one that "provides not only physical efficiency but allows for the satisfaction and development of human attributes . . . nothing is included in the fair standard other than what some families have already attained and all families are striving to attain."

Throughout the early years of this century, the "living wage" concept of budget standards prevailed. There was rather widespread acceptance of the idea that standard budgets should include, in addition to provision for physical necessities, some measure of "comfort." As the economic position of wage earner families rose, more liberal allowances for other than physical necessities were included in standard budgets designed to measure

[1] Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States: Vol. XVI, Family Budgets of Typical Cotton-Mill Workers (Washington, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Labor, 61st Cong., 2d sess., Senate Doc. 645, 1911).

the adequacy of income of self-supporting families.

Since the mid-1930's, the "social" concept of budget standards has prevailed. In addition to the greatly increased real incomes of the great majority of workers, new methods of financing consumer purchases, improved technology in the production and distribution of consumer goods, and increased knowledge of nutritional requirements and of the effect of psychological factors on the well-being of families, have all contributed to the basic changes in the level of living described by budgets, especially those prepared since World War II. Recognition of the importance of the consumer in the Nation's economy has provided general acceptance of the idea that a budget standard should provide for social and psychological as well as physical needs.[2]

Current BLS and Other Budgets

The most recent BLS budgets for self-supporting families are the City Worker's Family Budget, developed in 1946–47 and last priced in October 1951 in 34 large cities,[3] and the Elderly Couple's Budget, developed in the Social Security Administration in 1947 and last priced by BLS in 1950 in the same 34 large cities.[4] The BLS has not issued current cost estimates of its budgets because the quantities and lists of goods and services used are based on standards prevailing before World War II and are not representative of postwar standards. In recent months, it has been using postwar expenditure data to develop revised quantity budgets and pricing lists for both the city worker's family and the elderly couple.

Several States have budgets for working women constructed in connection with minimum wage programs. Most of these budgets were devised prior to or immediately following World War II, and current costs, if available, have usually been made on the basis of estimates of price changes since their original pricings. Many budgets have also been prepared by State and local governments in connection with public assistance programs and by private welfare agencies. Generally, these are adaptations of the Federal agency budgets or are allowances more or less arbitrarily determined by the funds available for the program.

The best known budgets for self-supporting families issued by nongovernment agencies are: Quantity and Cost Budgets for Two Income Levels, prepared by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California, and A Family Budget Standard, prepared by the Community Council of Greater New York. The Heller budgets were last published for the San Francisco Bay Area with September 1958 prices, and the most recent Community Council budget for New York City was based on October 1958 prices.

Interim Revisions

In revising the City Worker's Family Budget and Elderly Couple's Budget, the Bureau has had to limit its work to the definitions as they were originally developed. The City Worker's Family Budget continues to be defined as one which provides a "modest but adequate" level of living for a four-person family. The family is further described as consisting of a wage-worker husband, age 38, with wife not employed outside the home, and two children, a girl aged 8 and a boy aged 13. The standard is defined as "the necessary minimum with respect to items included and their quantities as determined by prevailing standards of what is needed for health, efficiency, nurture of children, social participation, and the maintenance of self-respect and the respect of others." The Elderly Couple's Budget defines a similar standard for a retired couple.

The interim revision of these two budgets assumes that there would be no change in the basic concepts or procedures previously used. For example, they will still relate to large cities and the housing component will be based on the cost of rental housing. The individual quantities of goods and services included in the budgets will be determined on the basis of recognized scientific standards, insofar as possible. Where scientific standards do not exist, quantities will be derived

[2] A more detailed discussion of changes in budget concepts is given by the author in Changes in Concepts of Income Adequacy of the Last Century (in American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., May 1958, pp. 291–299), and Concepts of Income Adequacy, before the 86th Annual Forum of the National Conference of Social Welfare, 1959 (in Social Welfare Forum, 1959, New York, Columbia University Press, forthcoming publication).

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1952, pp. 520–522.

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1951, pp. 304–306.

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by the procedure previously used—through the analysis of quantity-income elasticities. In brief, this technique is objective in that it uses the consumers' collective judgment as to what constitutes adequacy for such items as clothing, housefurnishings, etc. In this analysis, the quantities of various items purchased at successive income levels are examined to determine the point at which the rate of quantities purchased begins to decline in relationship to the rate of change in income. The average quantities of specific items purchased by families at these income levels (at the inflection points in the quantity-income curves) are the quantities specified for the budget. Thus, the subjectivity previously associated with the development of quantities for these categories of the budgets has been, to a large extent, eliminated.

For food, the nutritional standards are those developed by the National Research Council and used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to prepare food plans, using data from the 1955 Household Food Survey. These food plans reflect the food preference patterns of low-income and moderate-income families whose diets were found to be nutritionally adequate. The food budgets thus determined conform to the scientific standards and, at the same time, reflect prevailing customs of food purchases. In the revision of the City Worker's Family Budget and Elderly Couple's Budget, these data must be adapted to reflect the food preferences and requirements of individual localities and the requirements for the specific family type.

In the area of housing, standards prepared for public health purposes are used, and rental dwellings which meet these standards are selected from the Bureau's records of dwelling unit surveys and regular rent surveys. The revised lists and quantities for other goods and services will be developed primarily through analysis of data from the Bureau's Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950,[5] supplemented by information for later years from other sources.

The revision of the quantity budgets has been substantially completed, and the Bureau is now in the process of preparing the appropriate pricing lists and specifications. Collection of the price data is scheduled for the fall of 1959. The costs of the two budgets in each of 20 large cities are expected to be calculated early in 1960. These 20 cities are those for which the Bureau regularly publishes the Consumer Price Index.

Plans for Developing Standard Budgets

The Bureau recognizes that the current interim revision of the City Worker's Family Budget and Elderly Couple's Budget does not satisfy the needs for standard budgets for self-supporting families. In planning the consumer expenditure studies for the revision of the Consumer Price Index and concurrent with the new price surveys, it hopes to incorporate long-range plans for a comprehensive revision of these budgets. In the preparation of the tabulation program for the 1960–61 consumer expenditure studies, the inclusion of the basic tabulations necessary for this comprehensive revision as well as the basic data necessary to develop budgets for other types of families—for example, families with working wives and homeowning families—is planned. No definite plans, however, have yet been made for the actual derivation of such budgets.

In addition, the Bureau hopes to include analysis of the expenditure data to develop equivalence scales which would provide the basis for estimating budget costs for families of other sizes, ages, and types. Work of this kind has already been initiated in connection with the 1950 expenditure data. In these plans, it recognizes the need for a "family" of budgets which will serve as benchmarks for adapting the budget to special purpose uses.

—Helen H. Lamale
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

[5] Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes, and Savings (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1956–57).

Three BLS Series as Business Cycle Turn Signals

RUDOLPH C. MENDELSSOHN*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS have received increasingly widespread reporting and discussion in the daily press and business journals during the recent recession and recovery. Economists at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) have found that numerous economic series have tended to reverse direction sufficiently in advance of changes in total business activity to serve as "lead" indicators.[1] Of the 10 more significant of these indicators, 3 are products of the current employment statistics program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[2] They are average weekly hours of factory workers and layoff and hiring rates in manufacturing.[3]

The behavior of the three BLS series follows generally that of the other lead indicators. The user of these data is warned, however, that it would be unwise to rely on any single indicator or even a selected group for this type of economic analysis. In the NBER study which led to the selection of 10 lead indicators, each was found to lack perfection. Almost no instance of lead without lag was found and none led by a consistent time span. Moreover, nearly all 10 series require statistical adjustment to remove purely seasonal variations. In this article, the past relationship of the BLS indicators to business contractions and expansions is examined.

Average Weekly Hours

The data compiled by the NBER point up the lack of precision in average weekly hours as a lead indicator. Apart from the distorting influences of World War II, there were 14 business cycle peaks and troughs from the end of World War I to the present. On two occasions, average weekly hours of factory workers trailed behind total economic activity by about 4 months, once in respect to a trough and once behind a peak; the trends of the two series coincided on another occasion. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence that "leading" has been the predominant relationship of hours of work to the business cycle. On the average, the hours series has led by nearly 5 months. The workweek has been much earlier in signaling peaks in aggregate business activity than it has in indicating troughs: weekly hours reversed direction, on the average, 7 months ahead of business peaks and about 3 months before troughs. Since the averages are based on a limited number of observations having wide variations, these average relationships could, of course, change in the future.

The relationship of the pattern of average weekly hours to that of an indicator of aggregate economic activity—employment in nonfarm establishments—is shown in the accompanying chart for the post-World War II period. Seasonal variations in both series have been removed. The shaded areas represent periods of business contractions—from peaks to troughs—as determined by the NBER through assessment of such series as the gross national product, industrial production, personal income, retail sales, unemployment, and the BLS nonfarm employment figures. Employment has shown remarkable conformance to turning points in total business activity during the postwar years. Employment has also displayed broad sweeping movements from peak to trough to peak and, except for the period from mid-1951 to mid-1952, shown little hesitance; the minor sharp deviations in 1952 and 1956 reflect work stoppages in the steel industry.

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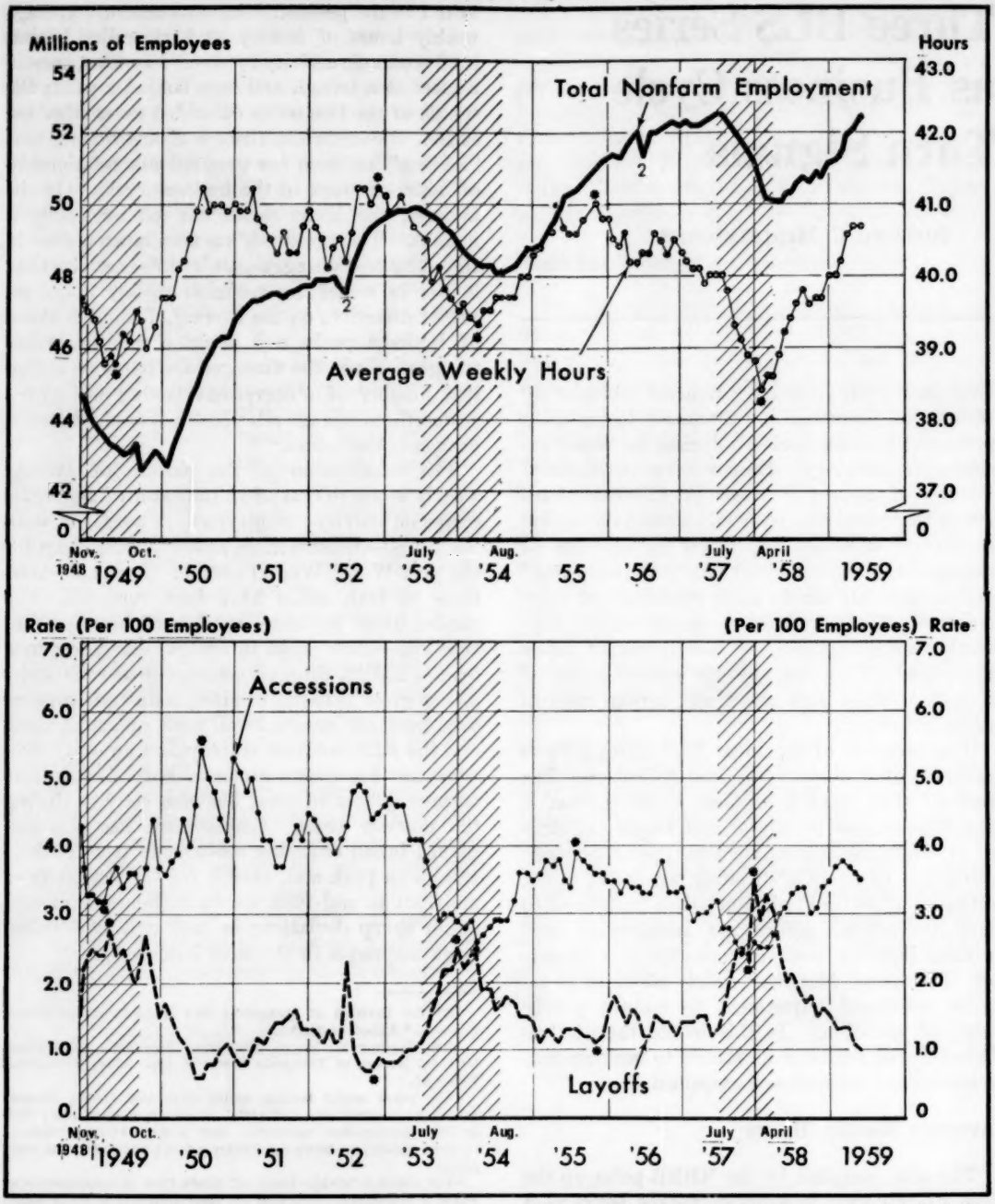
*Of the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] See Geoffrey H. Moore, Measuring Recessions (New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1958), Occasional Paper 61.

[2] The other major leading series were new orders, durable goods; commercial and industrial construction contracts; residential construction contracts; new incorporations; business failures, liabilities; basic commodity prices; and industrial stock prices.

[3] For average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers in manufacturing and the labor turnover series in which layoff and hiring rates are presented, see tables C–1 and B–1 on pp. 1055 and 1052, respectively, of this issue.

Nonfarm Employment, and Weekly Hours,[1] Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing, Seasonally Adjusted, 1949–59



*Turning points of lead series as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
[1] Production workers.
[2] Work stoppage in steel industry.

SOURCE: Nonfarm employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics; weekly hours, accession and layoff rates, Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Asterisks along the trend of seasonally adjusted average weekly hours of factory workers mark the turning points, as determined by the NBER, occurring between the recessions of 1949 and 1957–58. In the contraction of 1949, hours of factory workers reached their low point months ahead of the bottom of the business cycle. Similarly, hours turned down more than a half year ahead of the 1953 peak in the business cycle and reversed 4 months before general recovery started. In the 1957–58 recession, hours reached a peak about a year and a half before total business activity reversed but turned up only a few months before the general reversal in May 1958, illustrating the great variation in the timing of the lead indicator turns.[4]

Why does the workweek for manufacturing begin to lengthen or shorten months before the business cycle reverses? A recent study of BLS data by NBER [5] revealed that the lead-lag relationship between weekly hours and employment was reflected in data for individual factories in a great majority of cases among a sample of establishments. As that study revealed, employment trends continue in the same direction after the movement of the average workweek has reversed itself because of the relative rigidity of prevailing company hiring practices in contrast to greater flexibility in adjusting the average workweek. Decisions affecting the length of the workweek are typically made at the foreman level; on the other hand, decisions to change hiring policies are made at higher management levels. Changes in employment levels result from management's changing assessment of business prospects, a necessarily slow process; in the meantime, established hiring policies stand.

It was also found that reduction of overtime plays a large role in the contraction of the workweek prior to a business reversal. For example, during the period of business expansion prior to total business activity peaks, workloads tend to be heavy, deliveries urgent, the labor market tight, and recourse to longer hours least avoidable. The alternative to a larger work force is extra hours at premium rates. However, when sales decrease and the workload is reduced temporarily, some of the pressure on production comes off and the foreman will curtail the workweek. The fact that overtime hours are cut need not induce a foreman to cancel his requests for more workers, as he may have no reason to believe that the easing of pressure is not momentary.

Management, on the other hand, cannot change its hiring policies with every brief turn in orders or sales. Backlogs, capacity utilization, labor costs, and profits constitute internal company evidence of changing conditions available to management; industry statistics, trade opinion, general economic indicators, and business forecasts must all be considered. Only then will there be a decision to change employment practices.

Layoffs and Accessions

Unlike hours, neither the layoff nor the accession series for manufacturing recorded a lag behind the 14 business cycle turns occurring since 1919 (exclusive of the World War II period). Moreover, their average lead times have been greater than the lead time for the hours series. Changes in layoff and hiring rates precede those of employment because, apart from quits, the major factors controlling plant employment levels are layoff and hiring practices. Thus, in periods when employment is rising but management wishes to reduce the rate of increase, it must first reduce its hiring rate.

Consider the likely actions of a plant prior to a business peak. Assume that needs for labor input have been met by a fairly fixed hiring rate each month. Management, foreseeing diminished manpower requirements, reduces the hiring rate sucessively for subsequent months. Meanwhile, the level of employment continues to rise since even declining accession rates add workers. Simultaneously, or nearly so, management may remove other workers from the payroll for a variety of reasons such as quits and reduction of need for certain types of workers. Eventually, of course, employment levels will decline. The important matter to note is that the turnover rates have theoretically reversed well ahead of the peak in work-force level. A parallel hypothetical situa-

[4] The contraction of the factory workweek beginning in December 1955 occurred approximately a year before a leveling off of factory employment for a few months early in 1957, which in turn preceded the general reversal by about 6 months.

[5] For a more extensive discussion of these findings, see Gerhard Bry, Why Cyclical Turns in Hours of Work Precede Those in Employment (in Employment and Earnings, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1959, pp. v–xi).

tion can be constructed for periods prior to a business trough.

Because of the high incidence of apparently random fluctuations in the layoff and accession rates, the lead in these series may seem less clear than in the case of hours. But the lower panel of the chart shows a comparable lead picture. In the recession of 1949, both series reversed direction about 6 months before the contraction ended.[6] And while it may be argued that August 1950 is not an appropriate designation of the turn in the hiring rate for the 1953 recession, there seems little question that the rate fell from a peak in October 1952 and layoffs began a course in December 1952 signaling an impending downturn in total activity.

Indicator Behavior in 1951 and 1952

A close look at the data for the years 1951 and 1952 is instructive in gaining some feeling for the dangers inherent in the use of selected indicators and underscores the need for restraint. On the other hand, the period also shows the important sensitivity of the three lead indicators. In the late summer of 1951, the data suggest that business activity had reached a peak and was about to turn. Manufacturing plants had been hiring at sharply falling rates since the first part of 1951, while the rate at which managers were laying off workers was rising sharply, after allowance for normal seasonal change. Factory workers had been putting in fewer and fewer hours of work per week since a peak had been reached in April. The evidence of the three indicators confirmed and supported each other. Meanwhile, total nonfarm employment, which had been rising sharply and persistently since February 1950, rose at a declining rate during the first part of 1951 and, for the first time in some years, leveled off for 3 successive months. At this point, a user of the selected indicators might have considered the evidence pointing to an impending general decline to be overwhelming. But a contraction did not develop. From mid-1951 to mid-1952, the total nonfarm employment figures slowly drifted higher. Then, beginning in the latter part of 1952, employment climbed sharply and reached new high figures in 1953. The three leading indicators this time correctly signaled a cyclical turn.

The 1957–58 Recession and Recovery

The 1957–58 business cycle illustrates the action of all three BLS series in the role of leading business activity indicators. Following the August 1954 trough of the 1953–54 recession, nonfarm employment rose fairly persistently until the middle of 1957. Beginning in September 1957, nonfarm employment after allowing for seasonal influences declined rather sharply. However, the drop in total business activity had been signaled much earlier by two of the BLS lead indicators and more recently by the third. A decline in the rate at which workers were being hired occurred as early as September 1955, and later developments showed the August 1955 accession rate to be the hiring peak which preceded the general 1957 decline. Similarly, hours worked by manufacturing production employees fell sharply on a seasonally adjusted basis beginning in December 1955 from a level to which they have not yet returned. The layoff rate was a less clearly defined lead indicator in the 1957 decline, turning sharply only when the drop in total business activity occurred.

Aggregate economic activity reached a trough in April 1958, and nonfarm employment started an upward movement in June which has continued more or less persistently. But the upturn had been signaled several months earlier by all three of the BLS indicators. Plant managers began hiring workers at increasing rates as early as January 1958, and the layoff rate for manufacturing establishments was reduced a month later. The upturn in manufacturing hours of work came in March, 2 months ahead of the rise in total business activity.

[6] Layoffs are an inverted indicator, rising in relation to contraction and falling with respect to expansion.

The International Labor Conference of 1959

PHILIP ARNOW*

TWO MAJOR "political" questions concerning the role of Communist employer delegates and the credentials of the Hungarian delegation, and five major technical problems occupied the delegates[1] to the 43d Conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which met June 3–25, 1959, at Geneva. The Conference work included also a series of substantive resolutions and various decisions on the administration and financing of the future program of the organization, now celebrating its 40th anniversary.

In summary, the Conference adopted a compromise system of giving limited representation to Communist employer delegates on the working committees of the Conference and rejected the credentials of the Hungarian Government, worker, and employer delegates. It adopted three conventions[2] relating to the employment of fisherman (minimum age, medical examinations, and articles of agreement); adopted a recommendation covering occupational health services; held first discussions of two instruments scheduled for adoption at future sessions of the Conference, one on the protection of workers against radiation hazards and the other on collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels; recommended that the ILO Governing Body schedule two instruments for future Conference action, one on hygiene in shops and offices and one on occupational health services in the form of a convention; and outlined a general program of studies, technical assistance, and meetings of experts for the ILO to undertake in future years relating to nonmanual workers.

Seating of Communist Employer Delegates

The seating of employer delegates from Communist countries on the working committees of the Conference was one of the earliest issues to arise at the 1959 Conference. Substantially the same issue had been before each of the six preceding conferences held since the Soviet Union rejoined the ILO in 1954. Repeated efforts to find a solution had failed to achieve broad support among the government, employer, and worker elements at the Conference. The 1959 Conference had before it the latest effort at a formula—the Ago proposal[3]—adopted by the Governing Body by a vote of 27 to 12.

The issue concerned the continued refusal of the employers' group to nominate employer delegates from Communist countries to voting membership

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[1] The United States delegation to the Conference was composed as follows:

Minister Attending the Conference: James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor.

Government—delegates: George C. Lodge, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs; Horace E. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs; adviser and substitute delegate: Allen R. De Long, Department of Commerce; advisers: Philip Arnow, Howard S. Carpenter, Herbert Hughes, Carroll D. Kearns, Harold J. Magnuson, Marion E. Martin, Otis E. Mulliken, James M. Nabrit, Jr., Stuart Rothman, Richard A. Schwarz, R. Smith Simpson, John F. Skillman, Scott W. Smith, Henri Sokolove, Ben Stephansky, George Tobias, and Arnold Zempel.

Employers—delegate: Cola G. Parker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, National Association of Manufacturers; advisers: A. Boyd Campbell, Charles E. Jackson, William McAdams, Raymond R. Nichols, Francis J. O'Connell, Sybyl S. Patterson, and William G. Van Meter.

Workers—delegate: Rudolph Faupl, international representative, International Association of Machinists; advisers: A. E. Edwards, George Johansen, William C. McGovern, Edward Marciniak, Joseph Salerno, Harry Sayre, Bertrand Seidman, and Elwood D. Swisher.

[2] ILO standards take the form of two main types of instruments—conventions and recommendations. A convention is a draft international treaty which, following adoption by the ILO Conference, must be considered by each ILO member nation for ratification and application. A recommendation, while not subject to the convention ratification procedure, is also a standard which the Conference believes should be incorporated into the domestic practice of ILO member nations.

[3] So named after Roberto Ago, Italian Government member of the Governing Body and head of the Tripartite Governing Body Committee which had developed the plan.

on working committees.[4] This refusal was based on the ground that the Communist delegates could not genuinely and independently represent employers in the sense envisaged by the tripartite system of the ILO. In accordance with established procedures under the Conference's standing orders, the Communist employers' delegates in the past had appealed to the Conference on the matter of the nomination from the employers' groups, charging "discrimination" and violation of their rights as delegates. Differing solutions, such as designation as "deputy delegates" without voting rights, had failed to establish a firm basis for handling the problem. The Ago proposal involved the establishment of an appeals board which would have final decision on such appeals, but which could place no more than two Communist delegates on any one committee. In addition, the employers' (or workers') group in any committee could cast the full strength of its votes as a bloc, if the respective group so decided by a two-thirds vote.

The extended debate which occupied the Conference's first days highlighted the conflict between the principles of tripartitism and universality. The "free" employers' delegates opposed any solution which took the designation of delegates out of their own hands, and rejected the "bloc voting" proposal as an unwarranted and unconstitutional limitation on the rights of individual delegates. In the words of Sir Richard Snedden, employers' delegate from the United Kingdom, it was "a sop which the employers' group cannot even masticate, much less swallow, and we reject it completely." The frankness and directness of the debate was illustrated in a speech by Gullmar Bergenström, employers' delegate from Sweden:

> The employers' group, as you know, refuses to recognize as employers' delegates the so-called employers' delegates from certain totalitarian countries. The reason why we do so is not . . . that they represent nationalized industries. No, our reason . . . is that they are not free to represent average standpoints of management without government interference nor to speak and vote freely without government control. . . .
>
> How do we know that the so-called employers' and workers' delegates from the totalitarian countries are not independent of their government? Let me ask you: how many times have you seen any one of them vote against their governments . . . which . . . always vote with the Government of the U.S.S.R.? . . .
>
> There has been of late a deplorable tendency of sacrificing fundamental principles of the ILO for purely diplomatic reasons. . . . This tendency is dangerous. If it were allowed to develop further it would probably in the end mean that we would have to abolish the Preamble of the Constitution and the Declaration of Philadelphia. What would then be left of the ILO? Just another universal diplomatic cocktail party . . .
>
> The proposals of the Ago Committee, if adopted, could mean the ultimate destruction of the tripartite basis of the ILO. . . .

The major theme of a succession of speeches by Communist delegates was "discrimination" against legitimate delegates. This theme was also stated in a communication to the president of the Conference and the ILO Director-General from Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. No effort was made in the Conference speeches by Communist speakers to establish the "independence" of the Communist employers' delegates.[5] Emphasis was put upon the sovereign right of governments to designate delegates, and upon the importance of preserving this right if universality was to be preserved in the Organization.

Workers' delegates generally supported the Ago proposal.

Governments of the free-world countries were divided between those who supported the Ago proposal because they wanted to see an end to time-consuming debates over procedure and diversion of time from the technical work of the Organization, and those who did not see the proposal as a solution to the problem. George Lodge, United States Government delegate, expressed the latter viewpoint as follows:

> . . . The United States does not believe . . . that the proposal provides any real answer to the basic problem which confronts us. . . .

[4] The employers' group is composed of all accredited delegates representing employers, and the employer membership of Conference committees traditionally has been composed of persons nominated by the group.

The countries involved were Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Ukranian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

[5] Communist employers' delegates generally were managers of state-owned industries: *Albania*—Thoma Sallabanda, deputy director, "Stalin" Textile Combine; *Bulgaria*—Tikhol Tzvetkov, general director of a power plant combine; *Byelorussia*—Boris Gordeevich Syvak, director, Minsk Tractor Plant; *Czechoslovakia*—Arnost Mahler, director, National Penicillin Factory; *Hungary*—Istvan Szigethy, director of the Szekesfehervar Light Industry Machine Factory; *Poland*—Platon Januszewicz, director, Foundry Research Institute; *Rumania*—Nicolas Popa, director-general of the "First of May" Factory for the Production of Petroleum Refining Machinery; *Ukranian S.S.R.*—Sergei Gavrilovich Volik, director, Electrical and Precision Machines Factory; *U.S.S.R.*—Georgii Aleksandrovich Surguchev, director, "Red Proletarian" Machine Tools Plant; *Yugoslavia*—Bozidar Gustin, member of the executive committee, Federal Chamber of Industries and director, "Litostroj" Enterprise.

The real question before us is not one of defining what technically constitutes an employer or a worker, nor is there any question involved as to whether peoples living under various social systems, each with its distinctive institutions, can collaborate peacefully and constructively. We all know that they can and they do. The question before us is whether an administrative agent—whether he is called an employer or a worker of a monolithic State—without the right to act on his own authority can be conceived of being an employer or a worker as that title has been conceived in the functioning of this Organization. I do not believe we should accept the fiction that there are societies whose social, political, and economic relationships are characterized by a perfect harmony of interests among workers, employers, and governments . . .

The United States is committed to the preservation and strengthening of the tripartite structure of the ILO and to the preservation of the rights of the employer and worker groups to designate who shall sit on the respective committees as spokesmen for their viewpoint. We believe that the proposals before us are incompatible with both of these principles. . . .

Now, the proposed procedure has been called an experiment . . . It is my fear that once this is adopted as an experiment it will be very difficult indeed to undo. . . . I do not believe that in our anxiety to avoid conflict and acrimony we should hasten to undermine what we have taken so many years to build up.

The Ago proposal was finally adopted in a modified form after a Communist effort to eliminate the two-delegate limitation had been defeated, and after a majority of the Conference (including free employer and Communist groups) had voted to eliminate the "bloc voting" provisions. The modified proposal was finally adopted by a vote of 137 in favor, 112 against, and 12 abstentions. The United States workers' delegate voted in favor of the proposal, while the two United States Government delegates and the employers' delegate voted against.

The appeals board envisaged by the Ago proposal was immediately appointed and it, in turn, designated 11 Communist employer delegates to 6 of the technical committees. As this happened, the free employers walked out of the Conference committees to which Communist delegates had been added, making statements for the record.

Hungarian Credentials

The Conference did not pass upon the credentials of the Hungarian delegates until June 22. Meanwhile, the Hungarians participated in the Conference's work as the Credentials Committee reviewed challenges to the delegates made by 45 employers, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The three-man Credentials Committee, by majority vote consisting of the worker and employer members, recommended the rejection of the Hungarian Government, worker, and employer credentials. The Government member, while making clear his personal objections to the present Government of Hungary and his conviction that it was interposed over the will of the Hungarian people, did not believe that credentials could be rejected on this ground unless the Organization was also prepared to reject the credentials of other eastern European governments, which was obviously not the case.

Part of the discussion during the Conference debate which followed centered around a proposal of the United Kingdom Government delegation to postpone a decision on credentials, following to some degree the course of action taken at the United Nations. This proposal was strongly opposed by employers' delegates and by many governments, including the United States, and was rejected.

After a full day of debate, the credentials of the Hungarian Government delegates were rejected by a vote of 145 to 70, with 38 abstentions. Since a two-thirds majority was needed to reject credentials, the final vote represented a one-vote victory for rejection. All four United States delegates voted for rejection. Similar actions were taken with respect to the Hungarian employers' and workers' delegates on the following day.

Occupational Health Services

The Conference held its second discussion on health and medical facilities in places of employment and adopted the Occupational Health Services Recommendation, 1959. The recommendation sets forth in broad terms the principles that might guide governments, employers, and workers in different countries concerning the organization and functioning of plant facilities. Occupational health services, which were regarded in the recommendation as "essentially preventive," were listed in detail under paragraph 8 as follows:

(a) surveillance within the undertaking of all factors which may affect the health of the workers and advice

in this respect to management and to workers or their representatives in the undertaking;

(b) job analysis or participation therein in the light of hygienic, physiological, and psychological considerations and advice to management and workers on the best possible adaptation of the job to the worker having regard to these considerations;

(c) participation, with the other appropriate departments and bodies in the undertaking, in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases and in the supervision of personal protective equipment and of its use, and advice to management and workers in this respect;

(d) surveillance of the hygiene of sanitary installations and all other facilities for the welfare of the workers of the undertaking, such as kitchens, canteens, day nurseries, and rest homes and, as necessary, surveillance of any dietetic arrangements made for the workers;

(e) preemployment, periodic, and special medical examinations—including, where necessary, biological and radiological examinations, prescribed by national laws or regulations, or by agreements between the parties or organizations concerned, or considered advisable for preventive purposes by the industrial physician; such examinations should ensure particular surveillance over certain classes of workers, such as women, young persons, workers exposed to special risks, and handicapped persons;

(f) surveillance of the adaptation of jobs to workers, in particular, handicapped workers, in accordance with their physical abilities, participation in the rehabilitation and retraining of such workers, and advice in this respect;

(g) advice to management and workers on the occasion of the placing or reassignment of workers;

(h) advice to individual workers at their request regarding any disorders that may occur or be aggravated in the course of work;

(i) emergency treatment in case of accident or indisposition, and also, in certain circumstances and in agreement with those concerned (including the worker's own physician), ambulatory treatment of workers who have not been absent from work or who have returned after absence;

(j) initial and regular subsequent training of first-aid personnel, and supervision and maintenance of first-aid equipment in cooperation, where appropriate, with other departments and bodies concerned;

(k) education of the personnel of the undertaking in health and hygiene;

(l) compilation and periodic review of statistics concerning health conditions in the undertaking;

(m) research in occupational health or participation in such research in association with specialized services or institutions.

The recommendation in general provided flexibility with respect to a number of differences in national practices and views respecting financing, stage of economic development, and the quality and quantity of trained personnel. There was disagreement on a number of points, notably those relating to the role of government in specifying practice through national law or regulation, and the United States Government and employers' delegates abstained respecting these provisions in the Conference's action on the instrument. The recommendation as a whole was adopted by a vote of 240 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Fishermen

The three conventions relating to fishing in maritime waters for profit were overwhelmingly adopted by the Conference. The essential feature of the convention concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment as Fishermen was the establishment of 15 years as the age standard, as a compromise in the direction of feasibility. The convention concerning the Medical Examination of Fisherman contains the requirement of a medical examination prior to fishing employment, and sets forth the administrative procedures surrounding such examination. The third convention, Fishermen's Articles of Agreement, requires articles of agreement which are to be provided by national law or collective bargaining agreement and which are to cover the following matters:

(a) the surname and other names of the fisherman, the date of his birth or his age, and his birthplace;

(b) the place at which and date on which the agreement was completed;

(c) the name of the fishing vessel or vessels on board which the fisherman undertakes to serve;

(d) the voyage or voyages to be undertaken, if this can be determined at the time of making the agreement;

(e) the capacity in which the fisherman is to be employed;

(f) if possible, the place at which and date on which the fisherman is required to report on board for service;

(g) the scale of provisions to be supplied to the fisherman, unless some alternative system is provided for by national law;

(h) the amount of his wages, or the amount of his share, and the method of calculating such share if he is to be remunerated on a share basis, or the amount of his wage and share and the method of calculating the latter if he is to be remunerated on a combined basis, and any agreed minimum wage;

(i) the termination of the agreement and the conditions thereof, that is to say—

(i) if the agreement has been made for a definite period, the date fixed for its expiry;

(ii) if the agreement has been made for a voyage, the port of destination and the time which has to expire after arrival before the fisherman shall be discharged;

(iii) if the agreement has been made for an indefinite period, the conditions which shall entitle either party to rescind it, as well as the required period of notice for rescission: *Provided* that such period shall not be less for the owner of the fishing vessel than for the fisherman;

(j) any other particulars which national law may require.

The United States Government delegates supported the convention concerning the minimum age for employment, but stated that the United States would have preferred a recommendation and that the convention would not be considered for ratification in the United States because jurisdiction was divided between Federal and State Governments. Although the United States Government concurred in the substance of the other two instruments, it abstained on the vote because it believed that the convention form was not the proper one in these cases.

Collaboration

By a vote of 148 to 3, with 38 abstentions, the Conference approved a draft recommendation setting forth general principles concerning Collaboration Between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organizations at the Industrial and National Levels. This recommendation, which the United States Government supported, will be considered at the 1960 Conference, at which time a final text will be adopted.

The draft text envisages collaboration and consultation in (a) the preparation and implementation of laws and regulations affecting workers' and employers' interests; (b) the establishment and functioning of national institutions, such as those responsible for social security, organization of employment, industrial health and safety, productivity, labor protection and welfare; and (c) the elaboration and implemention of economic and social development plans.

A significant area of discussion within the committee which dealt with this matter concerned the role of government and the degree to which reliance should be placed exclusively on private action. In the draft adopted, the methods by which consultation is to be achieved was envisaged as resulting from voluntary action by employers' and workers' groups, from promotional activity on the part of public authorities, or from a combination of both.

Throughout the discussion, delegates from Communist countries within the Soviet orbit charged that the proposals "impose upon the workers the principle of collaboration with employers, which serves the capitalist monopolies and is to the detriment of the workers." Yugoslav delegates, on the other hand, supported the proposals.

Radiation

The Conference adopted a draft convention dealing with the protection of workers against radiation hazards by a vote of 154 for, 5 against, and 14 abstentions. The U.S. Government and employer members abstained on this vote because of the convention form, but all three elements of the U.S. delegation voted for the supplemental draft recommendation, which was adopted by a vote of 169 to 6, with 11 abstentions.

The draft instruments apply to all occupational activities which might involve exposure of persons to ionizing radiations in the course of their work. Each of the draft instruments deals with methods of implementation, maximum permissible doses of ionizing radiations and maximum permissible concentrations of radioactive substances, protection, notification, and inspection, monitoring, and medical examinations. The draft convention also deals with reduction of exposure, age of admission to employment, overexposure, and instruction of personnel. The proposed recommendation deals with health records and the appointment of competent persons to ensure that standards are met.

Nonmanual Workers

The Conference's consideration of the problems of nonmanual workers—a term coined to cover the growing miscellaneous groups of white-collar, black-coat, administrative, clerical, and technical workers in modern society—took the form of a general discussion, not directed to the formulation of a specific international labor standard. A comprehensive long-range program for the ILO was adopted unanimously by the Conference.

In broad outline, the program adopted by the Conference includes a program of studies concerning the effects of mechanization and automation in offices; studies, surveys, and technical assistance in the fields of vocational guidance, training, and retraining, with special attention to the problems of the educated unemployed and of older workers; a suggestion that the ILO Governing Body consider placing the subject of hygiene in shops and offices on an early Conference agenda with a view to the adoption of an international instrument; studies concerning tenure of employment of white-collar workers and the transferability of pension rights and the special problems of salaried inventors; studies of the collective bargaining situation of public servants, of special categories of nonmanual workers, and of workers in the distributive trades.

Discussion of the Director-General's Report

A regular major feature of each year's Conference is the discussion of the Director-General's Report, essentially a series of speeches in the plenary session of the Conference. The speeches are addressed to aspects of the ILO's work, or social problems in the area of responsibility of the ILO, which have been singled out in the report. In addition, however, they also contain accounts of developments in the speakers' countries and statements of attitude toward the ILO and its programs in general.

At the June Conference, there was a record number of speeches on the Director-General's Report covering a wide range of subject-matter. The commentary of the United States delegation was delivered by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who directed a portion of his remarks to the proposed ILO Institute for Social and Labor Studies and to the plan for orienting young people to "modern economic life:"

> This idea [for the Institute] is close to the spirit of the resolution on labor-management relations which was proposed by my Government and adopted at the 42d session of the International Labor Conference last year. . . .
>
> But especially we would hope that the Institute, as part of the expanded program of ILO services, and in cooperation with other agencies in the United Nations family, might develop into an instrument of value for training and for studying a whole range of questions in the labor-management relations field. Labor-management relations means to me collective bargaining, worker-employer relations, personnel administration, worker and supervisory training—in effect, everything that has to do with the atmosphere and climate and spirit of the workplace. . . . New societies are building in all the regions of the earth; they will look to us here for help in answering questions in the field of labor-management relations which they face, many of them for the first time, but for which a storehouse of proven experience has already been built up.
>
> . . . In every land where technology is advancing, there is an awareness that youth must be given the opportunity and encouragement for education and training, and that society must find the means to avoid conditions which drain away some portion of every nation's vitality through underdeveloped potential. The benefits flow not only to the youth as a worker but to society in general. The youth program we seek must deal with education for work, vocational guidance, placement, in-service training, and advancement on the job. We would hope that action to be taken by this Conference, in the form of resolutions to stimulate such a policy, would be flexible enough to be generally useful around the world, and simple enough to be attainable.

Other Conference Actions

Four of the Conference resolutions, not previously discussed, are worthy of separate mention.

1. The ILO and its member countries were urged to take all practicable steps to increase the level of ILO operational activities in the form of technical assistance, research, and publications. Soviet bloc countries abstained from voting on this resolution which implicitly encourages, without compulsion of propaganda, technical aid to underdeveloped countries and their worker and employer organizations.

2. A well-rounded and adequate youth program to be promulgated by both the ILO and the member States was approved without opposition.

3. Collaboration with other international bodies, particularly the World Health Organization, in the program of the International Health and Medical Research Year (when actually established) was also unanimously approved.

4. A generalized affirmation was given to greater ILO participation in work for underdeveloped countries, especially in implementing the decisions of regional conferences.

The Conference approved a 1960 budget of approximately $9,300,000.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Findings From the Second Report of the McClellan Committee

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field*[1] *issued a Second Interim Report on August 5, 1959. The report contained summaries and findings on five situations dealing with corrupt practices based on hearings held by the committee from 1957 to 1959. Three of the committee's findings are reproduced here. They include activities involving James R. Hoffa, Teamster president, Teamster insurance plans, and two locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. Excerpts of the legislative recommendations presented in the committee's First Interim Report of March 1958 were published in the May 1958 issue of the Review* (*pp. 518–520*).

James R. Hoffa

During 2 years of hearings, the committee has heard voluminous testimony relating to the conduct of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and that union's general president, James R. Hoffa.

So grave were the committee's findings of impropriety by top officers of this union that the first interim report issued in March 1958 contained a special finding on the Teamsters which declared in closing: "The power of the Teamsters union president is so extraordinary that the committee finds the fact this power is now lodged in the hands of a man such as Hoffa tragic for the Teamsters union and dangerous for the country at large."

During 1958, the committee held an additional 7 weeks of hearings into the activities of Hoffa and the Teamsters. Nothing in these hearings has in any way altered the committee's previously announced views on the leadership and direction of the Nation's largest union. In fact, the 1958 hearings produced testimony of an even more sordid nature than that of the previous year.

Ignominy was piled on ignominy as the testimony wove through stories of violence, financial manipulations, callous repression of democratic rights, and racketeer control.

This is an ugly situation. The continuing attitude of Hoffa and other Teamster leaders that they are above the law can only serve to intensify the apprehensions of decent union members and decent people throughout the country.

It will serve no purpose to take each of Hoffa's acts and issue a list of condemnations. This the committee has done on numerous occasions. One point, however, must be made crystal clear. The understanding of this point is vital to the understanding of Hoffa's role as a labor leader, the head of the Nation's largest union.

On more occasions than we can recount, Hoffa has told the committee (and anyone else who would listen) that no matter what else can be said about him, he is first and foremost interested in the betterment of the working conditions of his union members. It is this point which the Teamster president repeatedly uses to justify his outrageous behavior. The fact is that nothing could be further from the truth.

Time and time again the committee has found Hoffa to be faithless to the members of his own union. He has betrayed these members so frequently that it has become abundantly clear that Hoffa's chief interest is his own advancement and that of his friends and cronies—a great number of whom are racketeers.

It is true that in many areas of the country wages paid to members of the Teamsters union

[1] Present members of the committee are Senators John L. McClellan (Ark.), chairman; Karl E. Mundt (S. Dak.), vice chairman; Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Frank Church (Idaho), Carl T. Curtis (Nebr.), Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.). Senator Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) served as vice chairman of the committee until the end of his term on January 3, 1959. Senator Capehart became a member in February 1959 and consequently did not sit in on the hearings and executive sessions on which the Second Interim Report was prepared; he stated that he took no part in the preparation and submission of the report.

are as high or higher than those paid to other working people. This, however, has been historical with truckdrivers. It was so in the days of Dan Tobin and remained so during the administration of Dave Beck. The fact is, however, that Hoffa has permitted his close associates to sign contracts in other areas which are disgracefully low and in some cases even lower than the national minimum wage of $1 an hour. Such is certainly the case in Detroit, Hoffa's own backyard, where Teamster union car washers work for as little as $2.50 a day for a 10-hour day.

In New York, a number of Teamster locals brought into that union by Hoffa, with the help and assistance of John Dioguardi and Anthony "Tony Ducks" Corallo, executed contracts calling for low wages and poor working conditions. When this situation was brought to public light by the committee, Mr. Hoffa did nothing to clean up the situation. On the contrary, he permitted the corrupt union officials to leave the Teamsters and set up independent unions in the New York area, which today continue their faithless representation of the working people of that city. A number of other instances of sweetheart contracts, where directly participated in by Hoffa or his associates, have been placed in the committee record, including the contracts signed with the Englander Mattress Co. and the contract signed with the Midwest Burlap & Bag Co. in Des Moines, Iowa. These examples serve to destroy Hoffa's self-painted picture as a steadfast champion of working people.

In addition, Hoffa has used union funds for his own benefit and that of his friends.

Hoffa has consistently supported the interests of racketeer friends over those of his own members.

Hoffa and his chief aids have consistently repressed democratic rights within the union.

Hoffa has connived with and maneuvered union insurance to racketeer friends, bringing these friends gigantic profits. While the cost of insurance has risen, the benefits to the members of his union were drastically reduced.

In the history of this country, it would be hard to find a labor leader who has so shamelessly abused his members or his trust.

The 7 weeks of hearings in 1958 covered a great variety of subjects. As the trail of investigation was followed by the committee staff, it led into the disappearance of an Indianapolis attorney; to the fringes of the infamous Greenlease kidnap case; to a wild spending spree by Teamster business agents in Florida (at union expense); to a bizarre financing scheme for a Michigan subdivision in which the Teamsters stand to lose at least $600,000; to fixed elections and violence; to the threatening of public officials; to payoffs.

The diversity of the subjects covered by the hearing in which Hoffa and/or his close associates were personally involved is enough to indicate the serious nature of the problem confronting the public and the labor movement in the present leadership of the Teamsters union. It is hard to conceive how critical the problem is unless one has had the opportunity of hearing all the testimony or reading the printed record, but the committee has heard the testimony and is acquainted with the facts. The committee is convinced that if Hoffa remains unchecked he will successfully destroy the decent labor movement in the United States. Further than that, because of the tremendous economic power of the Teamsters, it will place the underworld in a position to dominate American economic life in a period when the vitality of the American economy is necessary to this country's preservation in an era of world crisis. This Hoffa cannot be allowed to do.

The legislative implications of Mr. Hoffa's vast power are such that the committee intends to continue its interest in both him and the Teamsters union and intends to hold further hearings on these subjects during the year 1959.

Read in the light of what has happened since its publication, the special finding of the committee on the Teamsters union in the committee's 1958 interim report is prophetic. Recent testimony indicates that attempts are being made to consolidate the Teamsters union with a union expelled from organized labor for Communist domination, an alliance which could easily cripple the country at will.

If Hoffa is successful in combating the combined weight of the U.S. Government and public opinion, the cause of decent unionism is lost and labor-management relations in this country will return to the jungle era.

During 1958, the committee inquired into the following topics which directly concerned Hoffa:

1. The payoff by Detroit laundry owners to settle their 1949 contract.

2. The lack of any action whatsoever by James R. Hoffa to take a single definitive action to rid his union of racketeers and crooks.

3. The placing of a Detroit prize fighter on the payroll of the Michigan Conference of Teamsters welfare fund by Hoffa and Owen Bert Brennan.

4. The demonstrated tieup between Brennan and the notorious Raffaele Quasarano identified before the committee by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics as one of the Nation's leading importers of heroin.

5. The direct intervention of Hoffa in the securing of a charter for a racket-controlled restaurant local in Philadelphia through the intercession of ex-convict Samuel "Shorty" Feldman and Max Stern.

6. The peculiar circumstances surrounding the purchase by the Teamsters of the lavish home of Paul "The Waiter" Ricca.

7. The illegal actions of Hoffa's Ohio lieutenants, William Presser and N. Louis "Babe" Triscaro.

8. The establishment of the State Cab Co. in Indianapolis by David Probstein with the assistance of funds which came from Hoffa and Brennan. (Probstein subsequently disappeared, a mystery which remains unsolved.)

9. The activities of the Teamster "Gold Dust Twins," Robert Barney Baker and Thomas Burke, who flitted about the country with apparent impunity while allegedly performing services for Mr. Hoffa.

10. Payoffs to Barney Baker to facilitate the labor problems of a Pennsylvania trucking firm.

11. The 1-year binge of Tom Burke in a Miami hotel—all expenses paid by the Teamsters.

12. The disgraceful activities of Harry Karsh, the Teamster organizer dispatched to organize carnivals and circuses.

13. The collusion of Karsh and Harold J. Gibbons in "fixing" the election in joint council 13 in St. Louis.

14. Harold Gibbons' personal direction of the violence-packed St. Louis taxicab strike of 1953.

15. The $15,000 payoff by Harold Gibbons and other Teamster officials to the cabowners of Wichita, Kans., to assure the unionization of the taxicab drivers in that city.

16. The employment of former Kansas Governor Payne Ratner to assist Hoffa in his difficulties before a House investigating subcommittee headed by Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan.

17. The undemocratic practices of Hoffa and Gibbons with relation to Teamster locals in Joplin, Mo., Springfield, Mo., and Pontiac, Mich.

18. The threats made by James R. Hoffa to law-enforcement officials in Detroit.

19. The payments made by James R. Hoffa and the Teamster union through an advertising agency to a Detroit judge who was later to try an important Teamster case.

20. The Teamster participation in the setting up of Hoffa friends in the Maybury Grand Sanitarium in Detroit.

21. The Hoffa-maneuvered loan to the Winchester Village Land Co. by the Michigan Conference of Teamsters welfare fund—a vast fraud perpetrated on members of the Teamsters union from which they stand to lose some $600,000.

All of these 21 matters involved improper actions by Hoffa and/or his top associates. In a vast majority of these cases, the continuing tieup between Hoffa and the underworld is manifestly clear.

While the committee has made its position clear on a number of these matters through the closing statement of the chairman during the course of the hearings, it nevertheless wishes to make these additional findings in relation to the Teamster hearings.

The committee finds that Harold J. Gibbons, international vice president of the Teamsters and head of the St. Louis joint council 13, has been consistent in his denial of democratic rights to his critics and to the critics of the policies of James R. Hoffa. Mr. Gibbons has long proclaimed his devotion to the cause of democracy and civil rights. He apparently wants these rights for himself, but not for others within the framework of the Teamsters union. His manipulation of votes in the election in joint council 13 was a crude but completely undemocratic attempt to insure his own election as president of joint council 13. In this instance, Gibbons viewed the Teamster constitution with the widest possible latitude, giving himself every possible break in interpretation.

But when it became his turn to rule in cases involving opponents of the Hoffa-Gibbons regime in Joplin and Springfield, Mo., his interpretations

fell into the narrowest possible category, and were designed to eliminate any and all honest rank-and-file opposition within those unions.

In Springfield, an incompetent officer was thrown out by the international. His successor conducted an honest and capable administration, but the local was thrown into trusteeship by Hoffa and Gibbons appointed as trustee. He thereupon appointed the same officer who had previously been thrown out for incompetence to run the affairs of the local, and appointed as business agent Branch Wainwright, who had a long criminal record and had only recently emerged from the Missouri State Penitentiary. Members of the local who opposed the officers placed in there by Gibbons found themselves unable to secure employment in the city of Springfield.

In Joplin, opponents of the regime of Floyd Webb, a stanch Hoffa supporter, were declared ineligible to run for office, because the dues which had been collected by their employer through the checkoff system had not reached the union headquarters by the first of the month. A group of protesting members wrote a letter to Hoffa, who immediately dispatched a letter to Webb. Subsequently, one of these members was brutally beaten with a ball-peen hammer, while the others who had written Hoffa were fired from their jobs by the employer at the direction of the Teamsters union. Yet when Webb stood for reelection and the facts outlined above were known, Gibbons stood on the platform of the union meeting in Joplin and commended him for his splendid administration. The committee cannot help but feel that the Gibbons interpretation of democracy is more applicable in a totalitarian society, where through fear and violence the incumbents inevitably remain in power.

The committee finds that Hoffa condoned the disgraceful behavior of Robert Barney Baker and Thomas Burke. Baker, through his own testimony, has admitted association with top gangsters in every section of the country. The committee testimony showed that he accepted a payoff to settle a labor dispute in Pennsylvania. He spent some $25,000 on his girl friend in Miami during a period when his legitimate income would only have come to a quarter of that. Burke, on his part, received retirement pay from the Teamsters union and then spent a year in a Miami hotel, doing nothing. His bill for that year's spree was picked up by the Teamsters union. Small wonder that he wrote Harold Gibbons, "You and Jimmy are good guys." The only noticeable activity by Burke while he was in Miami was an attempt to shake down the owners of the Hialeah Race Track.

The committee finds that George Fitzgerald, the attorney for a number of Teamster entities in Detroit, acted in a highly improper manner in accepting a $35,000 finder's fee from the Winchester Village Land Co. at a time when he was the attorney for the Michigan Conference of Teamsters health and welfare fund, which had just loaned the land company a million dollars. It is a cardinal sin for a lawyer to serve two masters, and the committee strongly urges the Michigan Bar Association to look into what it considers Mr. Fitzgerald's highly unethical conduct.

The Teamster Insurance Plans

The vastly complicated field of union welfare insurance does not, unfortunately, easily translate itself to language understandable to the layman.

There does not exist in the record of the committee a more shocking or flagrant story of betrayal of union members and their families than that involving the activities of James R. Hoffa, Allen Dorfman, and the two giant Teamster union health and welfare plans in the Midwest.

The committee made a detailed study of the Central States, Southeast, and Southwest areas health and welfare fund and the Michigan Conference of Teamsters welfare fund insurance deals.

The evidence is clear that James R. Hoffa used these two funds to pay off a longstanding debt to the Chicago underworld and to the corrupt labor leader who introduced him to Midwest mob society, Paul Dorfman.

In 8 years, Allen Dorfman, Paul's son, and Rose Dorfman, Paul's wife, received more than $3 million in commissions and service fees on Teamster insurance. This is indeed a handsome return for a set of insurance brokers who had absolutely no experience in the field and no office space up until a few months before Hoffa successfully maneuvered the insurance business to them in early 1950 and 1951. The evidence establishes the Teamsters paid $1,650,000 in excess commissions and service fees. While Teamster

members were literally digging into their jeans to assure comfortable living for the Dorfmans and their cronies, the benefits available to them under the health and welfare plans were drastically reduced.

Meanwhile, Allen Dorfman pyramided his friendship with Hoffa into a financial empire of 11 insurance agencies and about 10 other business entities including a hotel in the Virgin Islands.

For all this, he should be extremely grateful to Jimmy Hoffa, the man whose largesse made all this possible.

At the outset, the committee finds that Hoffa entered into a collusive arrangement with Dr. Leo Perlman, head of the Union Casualty Co., and Paul and Allen Dorfman to assure the placing of the Central States insurance business with Dr. Perlman's company, with the understanding that Allen Dorfman would be named the broker on this lucrative account.

The evidence shows that Dr. Perlman had advance knowledge of the bids of his competitors, that unknown to his competitors (but known to Mr. Hoffa) his bid was based on more favorable factors than those of his competitors, and that Dr. Perlman and the Dorfmans were certain they were going to get the business before the other bids were even opened. Despite this unfair and discriminatory competitive advantage, the Union Casualty bid was not the lowest submitted. The offer of the lowest bidder, Pacific Mutual Life, was rejected on the flimsy excuse of a previous financial reorganization of that company—this reorganization, incidentally, having taken place 7 years before Union Casualty was even incorporated and 15 years before this bidding. The record is abundantly clear that not only was Pacific Mutual the lowest bidder but also in the best financial position of all the competing companies and with a much longer record of achievement in the group insurance field. Hoffa's attitude on the subject is best reflected in his momentary discussion with Ralph J. Walker, vice president of Pacific Mutual, when Hoffa told Walker why the Pacific Mutual bid was being rejected. "I asked him if he was both judge and jury and he replied that he was both."

The same type of collusion is evident in the subsequent award of the Michigan conference insurance plan to Union Casualty. Hoffa took the Michigan conference business away from the Continental Assurance Co. and awarded a contract for the business to Union Casualty on March 8, 1951—even though Dr. Perlman did not submit a bid on the Michigan conference fund until March 9, the following day.

With Dr. Perlman and the Dorfmans firmly entrenched in the saddle, union members began to get a taste of what this collusive agreement would mean to them in the way of benefits.

Starting in April of 1952, Hoffa agreed to increases in premium rates for both of the Teamster funds. Concurrently, increases in commissions and service fees were paid to the Dorfmans. Around the same time, Hoffa also agreed to drastic cuts in benefits payable under the plans. Thus the captive Teamster members found themselves paying more for less insurance. Hospital benefits were first cut from $160 to $120 and obstetrical benefits cut from $75 to $50. Then maximum surgery benefits were slashed from $300 to $200, with a corresponding one-third cut in all other surgical fees. It must be noted here that the added financial remuneration to the Dorfmans was over and above commissions and fees which were already excessive.

So brazen were Dorfman's activities that in 1954, his license was revoked by the State of New York. Yet, through cunning subterfuge—combined with the friendship of Jimmy Hoffa—Allen Dorfman continues to draw his commissions and service fees on the Teamster business. Herbert Hutner, president of the Northeastern Life Insurance Co. (the successor to Union Casualty), testified that the Teamster business represents a substantial portion of the business his company writes. He further made it clear that he knows that if he was to sever his relationship with Allen Dorfman, he would undoubtedly lose this business. Hutner's testimony came more than a year after Hoffa blandly told the committee that soon "we will have no connection with Mr. Dorfman whatsoever."

The committee feels there is an obvious weakness in law when Allen Dorfman is permitted to draw these commissions after his license has been canceled by the State of New York.

Who is Paul Dorfman that Jimmy Hoffa should feel so obligated to him? What manner of labor leader is this close friend of Jimmy Hoffa?

The record emphatically answers these questions. Dorfman is a close associate of members of

the underworld in Chicago. His own variety of labor union leadership was so distasteful to the AFL–CIO that it ejected him from membership. While head of the Waste Material Handlers Union in Chicago, Dorfman not only negotiated sweetheart contracts with the waste trade industry of Chicago, but assisted that association in negotiating a sweetheart contract with another labor union, Independent Teamsters Local 705 in Chicago. For this the employers were understandably grateful and hired solicitors to drum up business for Allen Dorfman's insurance agency.

There is direct testimony that Allen Dorfman misappropriated premiums collected directly from laid-off workers over a 3-year period. These funds were returned when it was clear that committee investigators would find out about them. In the interim years, however, Dorfman had used these funds to finance other of his enterprises. This entire matter has been referred to the Internal Revenue Service for study on tax fraud implications.

Two Locals of the Meat Cutters

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America has enjoyed the reputation of being an honorable and responsible labor organization for many years.

Understandably, cooperative witnesses of that union who appeared before the committee during the inquiry into the conduct of locals 342 and 640 in New York were aggrieved by the evidence of betrayal of trust by high-ranking officials of the Meat Cutters. The committee commends the prompt action of the international union to remedy the shocking conditions that were exposed.

Nevertheless, the committee must find that the New York investigation brought to light a sordid record of highly improper activities, not only by representatives of labor but by management as well, that were indefensible and reprehensible.

The committee finds from undeniable evidence that Max Block[2] and members of his family treated these two unions as their own personal property and engaged in unconscionable exploitation of the rank-and-file union members for their own personal aggrandizement. Their control of the destinies of the two unions extended back many years in an unbroken line. The testimony established that they milked the treasuries of more than $241,000 in salaries and expenses for the 3-year period of 1955–57 alone, and that they manipulated another $293,000 in questionable items in the same period, of which $119,000 was directly chargeable to the Block family.

The committee finds that there was an inextricable interweaving of the operations of the two unions with the private interests of Max Block and members of his family centered about a Connecticut country club venture and the Black Angus Restaurant in New York.

The committee finds that the Blocks promoted collusive arrangements with employers whereby investments were made in the country club projects in exchange for exemptions from payments into the pension funds of the two unions. The Breslau Packing & Unloading Co. and Daitch-Crystal Dairies, Inc., were beneficiaries of these exemptions to a degree commensurate with the purchase of country club bonds by responsible officials of these two companies.

The committee finds that it is more than mere coincidence that the $25,000 loan to the country club at a low interest rate by the Van Iderstine Co. occurred immediately after negotiations with Max Block for a change in the wage-reopening clause of an industrywide contract covering New York area rendering companies. Charles Haussermann defended the loan as a "good will" gesture and said his company also wanted the country club as a source of raw material. This raw material "stop" produced $37 worth of business in 1½ years. The committee concludes that no further comment is necessary.

The committee finds that Max Block used his position as an international vice president to promote the $25,000 purchase of country club bonds by the international union. The evidence indicates that the purchase was authorized by Patrick E. Gorman, international secretary-treasurer, without the approval of the international executive board, and the wording of the bonds emphasizes the dangerously speculative character of the investment and evidences fiduciary irresponsibility.

[2] EDITOR'S NOTE.—President of locals 342 and 640, district council president, and an international vice president.

The committee finds that Louis Block used his position as administrator of the union welfare and pension funds to pressure the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., beneficiary of all the union welfare and pension business, into a $350,000 first mortgage on the country club real estate. The committee concludes that this was a clear-cut violation of the AFL–CIO Ethical Practices Code.

The committee finds that Max Block received gratis preferential rights to acquire stock and debenture bonds in Food Fair Properties, Inc., an affiliate of Food Fair Stores, on behalf of himself and his brother, Louis, and that thereafter Food Fair Stores was granted a deferment from the obligation of making pension fund contributions which saved the company approximately $50,000. At the time of the transfer of these rights in September 1955, they had an open market value of $3,600 and the transaction appears to be in clear violation of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act prohibiting an employer from giving money "or any other thing of value" to a representative of employees or acceptance by such representatives of same. The evidence is undisputed that no monetary consideration was involved in the transfer of the rights, and that they were in fact, a gift. It is also undisputed that the stock and bonds, at the time of delivery, had an open market value in excess of the amount paid by the Blocks, and that Max Block used a $12,000 "advance on salary" from local 640 to pay for the securities.

The committee finds that Max Block used his position to solicit business for his son-in-law, Martin Zeitler, from employers with whom his two unions had labor contracts. In one case alone, Food Fair Stores, his overtures on behalf of Zeitler brought orders for more than $500,000 worth of business, and the testimony showed further that he also approached the labor relations representatives of the larger chain organizations—A. & P., Bohack, Grand Union, etc.—to promote business for Zeitler.

The committee finds that the Blocks used their position to pressure the Bohack Co. into selling meat to the Black Angus Restaurant directly from the company's warehouse, an "accommodation" never extended by Bohack to any other restaurant.

The committee finds that union automoblies and personnel were used to transport supplies to the Black Angus and concludes from the testimony that Joseph G. Suffa, local 640 business agent, was employed at the country club building project while on the union payroll despite Suffa's denial. Such an arrangement was wholly in keeping with the Blocks' entire scheme of operation.

The committee finds that the record before it is replete with evidence of empire building in the most evil connotation of the term and that the Blocks resorted to the same denial of democratic process, the same seizure and concentrated drive for perpetuation in office that has been encountered by the committee in other cases.

The committee finds that the 1952 election of officers, where no notice was given to the membership of the proposed balloting and where those in attendance cast token ballots based upon continuing the incumbent administration in office for another 4 years, was illustrative of the type of election that prevailed. When opposition did crystallize in 1956, the Block administration forces improperly used funds from the union treasury for propaganda purposes and spent $3,300 for "poll watchers" from the dues money of the members.

The committee finds that the expenditure of more than $95,000 for annuities for Max and Louis Block, Harold Lippel, and William Casale was concealed from the membership of the two locals and that union records were falsified to show membership approval. In Louis Block's case, the annuity was purchased 2 years after he ceased to be president of local 640.

The committee finds that the dissipation of union funds for the purchase of automobiles has been nothing short of scandalous and that here again is a manifestation of the attitude of Max Block and members of his family that the unions existed principally to insure family comfort and well-being. In addition to his two Cadillacs, Max Block also had a union-purchased Chrysler which he transferred to the country club in exchange for a $1,000 capital investment credit on the books, and a union-purchased Buick which his son, Alvin, wrecked a month after it was bought. The union also paid for the insurance on the Buick but Max Block took the $2,450 settlement, used $2,048.05 to buy 400 shares of Food Fair

Properties stock and deposited the $401.95 balance in his wife's bank account. Although he testified that he replaced the wrecked Buick with another one, the record shows that title was not transferred to the union until Block became aware that the committee was probing this transaction, that the wrecked Buick was carried on the books of the union as an asset for 2 years after the insurance claim was paid, and that at least some of the payments on the replacement Buick were made by Alvin Block and clearly designated as being on "my car." The Zeitler-Suffa switch of cars which cost the union another estimated $945 is another odorous incident.

The committee finds that the gross misuse of funds of the two unions included a long chain of bizarre financial manipulations for which the responsible union officers offered no plausible or rational explanation. These included:

1. Checks drawn to "cash" totaling $86,507.02 for which no supporting documents existed.

2. Payments of $26,705 to Max Block for "expenses" for which there were no supporting documents.

3. A check drawn to "cash," with a corresponding entry in the cash disbursements ledger indicating payments of $1,000 each to the New York State Republican Committee and the New York State Democratic Committee. Affidavits from the treasurers of both parties said no such contributions had been received. Casale said he gave the money to Max Block and Block "couldn't remember" what he did with it.

4. Florida trips for Max Block and his wife which cost the union $9,372.65.

5. Expenditures of $6,491.35 for "cigars, flowers, fruits and goodies, lingerie, etc.," and the home telephone bill of Max Block. Included in the flower charges were bills for prenuptial affairs and the wedding of Max Block's daughter.

6. Payment of $500 from local 342 to Block's daughter and Zeitler as a "wedding present."

7. Testimony that a claim on the welfare fund was processed for Zeitler who never was a member of the union, in connection with the birth of Block's grandchild.

8. The purchase of $1,537.50 worth of Government bonds in 1955 for the "business agents," with $750 of the total being used to buy a bond for Louis Block, 2 years after he left office in local 640.

9. Bills at the Beverly Hotel totaling $9,301.82 including some for as much as $800 and $900 contracted by persons who had no connection with the Meat Cutters union. As a matter of geographical significance, the committee noted that the Beverly Hotel is located in close proximity to the Black Angus Restaurant.

10. The $4,223.14 added cost from the welfare fund to provide $10,000 life insurance coverage for the officers and business agents while rank-and-file members had to be content with coverage of $2,000.

The committee finds that the credible evidence in the record before it sustains the conclusion that the actual expense in connection with a strike by local 640 against duck-processing plants on Long Island in 1955 was far less than the $10,013.19 billed to and paid by the Teamsters-Butchers Joint Organizing Committee in Washington. The testimony shows that, after the reimbursement by the Joint Organizing Committee, Lippel, local 640 secretary-treasurer, cashed a check for $5,013.19. No records could be found to show what became of this money and Lippel was "too ill" to appear before the committee for questioning. Block would say only that the expenditure must have been "authentic and legitimate" and denied that he got any of it.

The committee finds that a convention fund was maintained by local 640 that was not reflected in the regular books and records. From this secret bank account a total of $6,400 was withdrawn in 1956 with no records to show to whom it was disbursed. The withdrawal practically cleaned out the account. Block offered no explanation other than that the money "must have been" distributed to the delegates, although the records show that the expenses of the delegates were paid out of the general fund of local 640.

The committee finds further evidence of fiscal irresponsibility in testimony that Moe Fliss, one of the trustees, whose function it was to scrutinize all expenditures by local 342, signed checks in blank for use by Casale, the secretary-treasurer, and that business agents of the same union signed petty cash vouchers in blank for Casale.

The committee finds that both locals failed to comply with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act requiring them to furnish to all members copies of annual financial reports filed with the Secretary of Labor.

The committee finds no satisfactory evidence that the investment of $70,000 of welfare funds in a first mortgage on the printing plant of Maxwell C. Raddock, close friend of the Blocks, ever was known to or approved by the general membership, or that there was knowledge of, or approval by, the rank and file of local 342 of the purchase of $10,000 worth of World Wide Press Syndicate bonds. The fact that members of the Block family were holding $15,000 worth of bonds at the same time is, in the opinion of the committee, a definite conflict of interest.

The committee finds no satisfactory evidence of any awareness of, or approval by, the rank-and-file members in the matter of transfer of the defaulted Raddock mortgage from the welfare funds to the general funds of the two unions, or any approval by the general membership of the $60,000 loan and the payment of interest thereon in connection with the mortgage transfer.

The committee finds that the acceptance by Louis Block of the $5,000 kickback from Max Singer in connection with the placement of welfare fund insurance in 1949 and the collection of commissions by Lippel on the placement of the annuities when he was one of those for whom annuities were being purchased, reveal once again how the Block family and those connected with it considered union office as an instrument for personal profit.

The committee finds that the leadership of the two unions was equally proficient in the operation of the obnoxious testimonial dinner racket in which employers having contracts with the union were "induced" to invest $1,000 to $1,500 for advertisements in souvenir journals. The testimonial for Gorman, the international secretary-treasurer, is a case in point. Here $55,000 was realized from which Lippel and Casale helped themselves to $5,000 each with the approval of Max Block, with $15,000 going for the purchase of Government bonds for the guest of honor that he declined to accept. The inanity of Max Block's statement, "What else were we going to do with the money?" established for the record the extent of his responsibility for the union's general welfare.

The committee finds that the sale by Gorman of Reading Tube stock to Julius Schwartz, a labor relations representative of Food Fair Stores, was a transaction suggestive of an improper relationship. Louis Stein, president of Food Fair, arranged for Gorman to buy the stock for $5,000, and eventually arranged for Schwartz to buy it back from Gorman at the same price, although the open market quotation at the time of this transfer was $600 less. The committee must condemn this practice as not being in conformity with standards barring the proffer or acceptance of monetary favors involving parties to be found on the opposite sides of a collective bargaining table.

The committee finds that the auditing procedures followed by the two unions fell far short of accepted practice and were responsible for the deplorable and shocking misuse of union funds. While it was true that a certified public accountant was employed his fee was minimal and he was limited to acceptance of the books and records "as is," with no provision made for a detailed examination of expenditures to ascertain if they were in accord with the constitution and bylaws of the union and legal in every respect. The testimony shows that the accountant qualified the financial statements he prepared by stating that there was no "independent verification" of the transactions reflected by the books and records, thereby relieving himself of any responsibility in that regard. Nevertheless, the testimony shows that the nature of the audits was misrepresented to the membership with emphasis being placed on the employment of a CPA but no mention being made of lack of certification of the audit itself.

The committee feels gratified that the resignations of Max and Louis Block, Lippel, Casale, and Singer appear to have resulted from the exposure of the conditions in these two locals. It can only hope that the evils shown to have existed will be permanently cured. It is imperative that Congress enact legislation dealing with effective financial reporting by unions subject to check by the Government and providing for full publication to union members.

Output Per Worker in American and Soviet Industry

A SOVIET STUDY released early in 1959 [1] concludes that the level of industrial output per production worker in the U.S.S.R. was roughly one-half that of the United States in 1956. The study is based on 28 industries, most of them in manufacturing, including durable and nondurable goods. The purpose of the study is to determine what labor productivity differences exist between the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, West Germany, and France.[2] The author appears to have made a conscientious effort to calculate, as scientifically as he could, the ratios for the countries and to present his findings for public scrutiny. A check by the writers of this critique on the accuracy of the entire Soviet study was not feasible, but spot checks for individual industry ratios in the United States indicate that the estimates are reasonable and the description of sources and methods is correct.

The measures of output per worker are based on physical measures of production volume. The author encountered technical difficulties similar to those experienced with U.S. industrial statistics, although perhaps to a greater degree with respect to Soviet statistics. Some of the usual difficulties are discussed, such as the lack of sufficient product detail and the industrial classification of multiproduct plants making primary and secondary products.

There is some lack of comparability between the two countries in the methods of counting labor input. The author concludes that this is relatively unimportant and that it leads to a slight bias in favor of the U.S. estimates. He says, for example, that in the U.S.S.R. maintenance work is handled by individual establishments themselves to a much larger extent than in the United States. (However, there are differences in methods of reporting and counting, and it would be very difficult, the writers believe, to determine whether a bias exists.

Findings

By Industry. As indicated in the accompanying table, which is a reproduction of a table included in the translated Russian report, yearly output per production worker in the Soviet Union ranged from 18 to 147 percent of that in the United States among the 28 industries studied. (U.S.S.R. figures are as of 1956, while those of the United States are as of 1954.) The best Soviet industry, relative to the United States, was bread and bakery products. There is a long drop from this to the next best industry, open-pit coal mining, and a big drop again to rubber footwear, where the ratio of the Soviet Union to the United States was 80 percent, and to metalworking, where the ratio was 74 percent.

The industries are not a representative cross sample of manufacturing in the United States or the Soviet Union, since only ferrous metals and machine tools represent the group of heavy industries which include basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment. However, the 28 industries account for about 38 percent of manufacturing and mining employment in the U.S.S.R. and about 23 percent in the United States.

By 28 Industries Combined. The manufacturing and mining industries are combined in the study through the use of two alternative sets of weights—payrolls and employment—based on the industrial structure of the U.S.S.R. in 1956. The estimates show that yearly output per worker in the Soviet Union in 1956 was between 45 and 48 percent of worker output in the United States in 1954. If coal mining is excluded, the ratio is raised by approximately two points, as seen in the following tabulation:

	Industries weighted by—	
	Total payroll	*Number of workers*
28 industries as percent of total U.S.S.R. industry	40.0	38.3
Same, less the coal industry	29.7	32.0
Yearly output per worker, 28 industries, U.S.S.R. as percent of U.S.	45.4	47.9
Same, less the coal industry	47.8	49.8

SOURCE: See text footnote 1.

[1] A. Kats, A Comparison of the U.S.S.R. Industrial Labor Productivity Levels with those of the Principal Capitalist Countries (in Sotsialisticheskiy Trud [Socialist Labor], Moscow, January 1959, pp. 42–55). Translation coordinated and distributed by the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, OTS: 59–13, 374, March 27, 1959. The critique presented here was prepared in the Division of Productivity and Technological Developments, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Estimates for the latter 3 countries are based on 13 to 15 industries covering only 16 to 22 percent of industrial employment in the U.S.S.R., and are not described in this article.

The use of U.S. rather than U.S.S.R. employment or payroll weights could yield different results if there were major differences in industrial structure between the two countries. The Soviet study does not attempt this, but the writers of this article recomputed the averages, using employment weights of U.S. industry in 1956. The ratio shows Russian productivity to be 47 percent that of the United States, just about equal to the 48 percent derived from the use of Soviet employment weights.

The study recognizes the need to adjust the U.S. estimates to reflect productivity gains between 1954 and 1956 in order to make a proper comparison with the productivity levels of the Soviet Union in 1956. The gain in U.S. output per worker between 1954 and 1956 is estimated by the Russian study to be about 8.2 percent. Estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show an increase of about 11 percent for manufacturing, coal mining, and iron ore mining combined. This would result in reducing the ratio of U.S.S.R. productivity in 1956 by about 4 percentage points, that is, to about 41–43 percent of the level attained in the United States. The latter figures were not actually computed in the study, which indicates in rather general terms that, because of certain differences in the statistics and the nature of the economies, the relative level of labor productivity in the U.S.S.R. is really higher than that indicated by its own calculations and is roughly half the labor productivity in the United States.

Comparison With Other Studies

It is useful to compare the estimates of the Soviet study with those obtained in studies made in the United States. Walter Galenson has previously estimated that pre-World War II (1937–39) industrial labor productivity in the U.S.S.R. was about 40 percent of that in the United States.[3] Using spotty information for the postwar period, Galenson made a rough estimate that, by 1950, the losses in productivity resulting from World War II had been made up and that productivity

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL OUTPUT PER WORKER IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, U.S.S.R. AND UNITED STATES

Branch of industry	Unit of measure	Yearly output per worker		U.S.S.R. as percent of U.S.
		U.S. (1954)	U.S.S.R. (1956)	
Ferrous metallurgy:				
Pig iron, steel, and rolled iron	Tons	[1] 443.8	217.8	49.1
Steel and rolled iron	Tons	[1] 316.0	149.6	47.3
Steel	Tons	[1] 178.1	86.8	48.7
Rolled iron	Tons	[1] 137.9	62.7	45.5
Iron ore [2]	Tons	2,622	1,151	43.9
Coke	Tons	1,898	932	49.1
Coal	Tons	1,346	515	38.3
Underground mining	Tons	[3] 1,077	434	40.3
Open-pit mining	Tons	[3] 2,791	2,735	98.0
Petroleum refining: Output of light ends [4]		1,510	655	43.4
Metalworking machine tools	Units	1.377	1.025	74.4
Logging	Cubic meter rafts.	816	236	28.9
Lumber	Cubic meters	377	239	63.1
Cellulose, paper, and cardboard [5]	Ideal tons of paper.	59.2	24.9	42.1
Cotton fabrics [6]	Meters	19,198	7,247	37.7
Silk fabrics [6]	Meters	19,791	7,512	38.0
Woolen fabrics [6]	Meters	3,166	1,429	45.1
Footwear	Pairs	2,334	1,046	44.8
Rubber footwear	Pairs	4,707	3,761	79.9
Artificial fiber	Kilograms	13,970	2,591	18.5
Synthetic rubber	Tons	110.5	19.4	17.6
Cement	Tons	1,382.3	491.4	35.5
Building brick	Thousands of pieces.	155.5	67.7	43.5
Lime, gypsum [7]	Ideal tons of construction lime.	1,550	349.6	22.6
Meat (first category)	Kilograms	36,483	19,419	53.2
Milk and dairy products [8]	Tons	217.8	115.5	53.0
Vegetable oil	Tons	129.2	39.1	30.3
Margarine	Tons	332.58	56.95	17.1
Flour	Tons	414.4	251.4	60.7
Macaroni	Tons	77.9	40.4	51.9
Bread and bakery products	Tons	52.5	77.3	147.4
Confectionery products	Tons	29.6	15.4	52.1
Beer	Bottles	19,487	7,077	35.7

[1] Index for 1955. If we compare the Soviet figures for 1956 with the American figures for 1954, the comparative level for the output of pig iron, steel, and rolled iron per man is 57.9 percent, steel and rolled iron 55.8 percent, steel 57.6 percent, and rolled iron 53.6 percent. The index for ferrous metallurgy was computed by means of dividing the corresponding volume of production by the total number of workers engaged in the production of pig iron, steel, and rolled iron, since a more or less accurate establishment of the total number of workers engaged in the production of pig iron or steel or rolled iron alone is impossible on the basis of either the American or the Soviet figures.

[2] Since absences from work are not counted in the [U.S.] Mining Bureau's figures on the number of workers engaged in the coal- and iron-ore mining industries, the U.S.S.R. data on the roster-average number of workers is diminished by 12 percent.

[3] 1953.

[4] Gasoline, kerosene, ligroin, and diesel fuel.

[5] The output per worker was computed by means of dividing the volume of production of cellulose, paper, and cardboard by the number of workers engaged in the production of paper, cardboard, and products made thereof; the quantity of cellulose and cardboard [was] converted into ideal tons of paper on the basis of the ratio of prices in the American census [of manufactures] of 1954 (paper, 100; cardboard, 58.7; cellulose, 41.5).

[6] Because of the impossibility of ascertaining the total number of workers engaged in the production of yarn [or thread], the annual output of fabrics per worker was computed by means of dividing the volume of production of fabrics by the total number of workers engaged in all operations for the manufacture of fabrics.

[7] The output per worker was computed by means of dividing the volume of production of lime (both construction and technological) and gypsum by the number of workers. The quantity of technological lime and gypsum was converted into ideal tons of construction lime on the basis of the prices in the American census [of manufactures] of 1954 (construction lime, 100; technological lime, 104; gypsum, 247).

[8] The computation was based on the quantity of milk made into dairy products, including butter.

SOURCE: See text footnote 1.

[3] Labor Productivity in Soviet and American Industry (New York, Columbia Press, 1955), Rand Corp. research study. Galenson's estimate is based on about 13 industries, combined with U.S.S.R. employment weights. His list, however, covers a much higher proportion of heavy industry, including tractors, agricultural and heavy construction machinery, railroad locomotives and cars, automobiles, iron and steel, cotton textiles, shoes, beet sugar, crude oil and natural gas, and coal and iron mining.

had increased sufficiently to maintain the prewar ratio of about 40 percent.

The ratio for 1950 can be extended to 1956 by the use of other estimates developed in the United States. BLS data indicate an increase of about 23 percent in output per production worker in manufacturing, coal mining, and iron ore mining in the United States between 1950 and 1956. Two estimates are available for the U.S.S.R.: one, developed by Warren Nutter of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., indicates an increase in U.S.S.R. industrial labor productivity of about 27 percent;[4] the other, developed by the Bureau of the Census, shows a gain of 41.4 percent.[5] These estimates would indicate that Soviet productivity was, respectively, 41 or 46 percent that of the United States in 1956.

Galenson's estimates of industrial labor productivity in 1950 for both the United States and the U.S.S.R. are based on output per worker. He has indicated that if his estimates are converted to output per man-hour, the ratio would be lowered to 34 percent, since in 1950, the average workweek was about 40 hours in the United States and 48 hours in the Soviet Union.

In contrast, the Soviet study concludes that the man-hour difference is small. It says: "In the U.S.S.R. in 1956, the average number of days per worker actually worked in industry was 272.1 while the average length of the working day for adult workers was 7.6 hours." This equals 2,068 average annual hours per worker. The study's estimate for the U.S. worker in 1954 is 1,967 hours, 4 percent less than the Russian average.

Overcoming the Gap in Productivity

The Soviet study devotes some attention to methods of overcoming the gap in industrial labor productivity between the United States and the U.S.S.R. The report places great emphasis on the fact that in many industries "the level of labor productivity at the leading Soviet enterprises is equal to or higher than the *average* (italic supplied) level of labor productivity in the United States." Therefore, one way of closing the gap is to bring the majority of establishments up to the level of the leading ones. The study does not mention that the leading establishments in the United States are also above the average, and that the remaining ones might also have the opportunity of catching up. However, this would require, in both countries, a substantial advance in managerial, labor, and technological efficiency over a wide range of establishments, plus the overcoming of external obstacles to maximum efficiency, such as the availability of raw materials, markets, transportation, and power, which may vary significantly among plants.

The study declares that the chief cause of the lag of Soviet industry behind American industry is the lower level of electric power consumed per worker in the U.S.S.R. Annual consumption of electric power per worker in the U.S.S.R. for 11 industries for which figures are given, ranged from about 30 to 67 percent of the United States. The figures show a close relationship between this factor and output per worker.

In this connection, the report acknowledges the great importance of capital outlays for reconstruction, expansion, comprehensive mechanization and automation, and new technological processes as means toward higher productivity in the U.S.S.R.

Conclusion

The report is interesting from a number of viewpoints: (1) an estimate from a Soviet source that annual output per production worker in the Soviet Union is no more than 50 percent of the level in the United States in 1956 (the ratio may be even less for output per man-hour) and (2) open recognition of this fact in the Soviet Union; (3) the drive to eliminate this gap by continued emphasis on mechanization and automation; and (4) the interest in productivity measurement as as indicator of the extent to which they are successful in overcoming the lead of the United States.

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[4] Economic Growth of the Soviet Union, in The Study of Economic Growth, 39th Annual Report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (New York, May 1959), pp. 31–32. Nutter's estimates are for total mining and manufacturing for the period 1950–55 and show an annual gain of about 4 percent. The same rate of increase for 1955–56 is assumed for purposes of this analysis. Nutter's estimates are based on all persons engaged and would be lower than estimates based on production workers.

[5] Demitri B. Shimkin and Frederick A. Leedy, Soviet Industrial Growth—Its Cost, Extent and Prospects (in Automotive Industries, Philadelphia, Pa., January 1958, pp. 48–59, 122).

Earnings of Communications Workers in October 1958

EARNINGS of the 670,000 employees (exclusive of officials and managerial assistants) of the principal communications carriers in the United States averaged $2.30 an hour in October 1958,[1] an increase of 15 cents since October 1957. Since October 1947, the date of the first of a series of annual studies summarized by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the level of employee earnings has increased substantially in each of the four main carrier groups included in the study—class A telephone carriers, Western Union Telegraph Co., radiotelegraph carriers, and ocean-cable carriers. Employment of the class A telephone carriers, accounting for 94 percent of the workers covered by the study, declined by approximately 7 percent during the past year but was still 14 percent above the October 1947 level. In a continuation of the employment decline in the telegraph industry over the past several years, the number of Western Union employees dropped 8 percent in the year ending October 1958. Employment in October 1958 in each of the other types of carrier groups was slightly below October 1957 employment.

Class A Telephone Carriers

Earnings in 1958. Employees of the 52 class A telephone carriers included in the study averaged $2.31 an hour in October 1958—15 cents above the October 1957 average.[2] Individual earnings of the 631,501 employees (exclusive of officials and managerial assistants) were widely dispersed. The middle half of the workers received from $1.64 to $2.76 an hour in October 1958. This comparatively wide dispersion of rates is the result of a number of factors, including: (1) the great diversity of skills and responsibilities required in the industry; (2) pay differences among regions and among establishments within the same region; and (3) the general practice, followed by individual companies of providing a range of rates for workers in a given job and locality.

The level of earnings varied greatly according to the duties of the workers, ranging from an average of $1.34 an hour for trainee telephone operators to $4.39 an hour for professional and semiprofessional employees. Regionally, average earnings for all employees studied ranged from $2.01 in the Southeast to $2.45 in the Pacific States (table 1).

Employees of the Bell System companies, which accounted for 96 percent of the telephone employees, averaged $2.33 an hour compared with $1.75 for employees of non-Bell companies. Differences in occupational composition may have accounted for some of the difference in the all-worker averages; the Bell System companies had proportionately greater employment in clerical, sales, and professional jobs. However, other factors, such as size of firm and size of community, were undoubtedly of greater importance in contributing to the difference in wage levels. Average employment of the 23 reporting units of the Bell System companies, each of which generally covers an entire State or a number of States, was between 25,000 and 30,000 workers, while most of the 29 non-Bell companies employed fewer than 1,000 workers.

An individual employee's rate of pay was also influenced to a considerable extent by his length of service with the company. Established provisions for length-of-service wage adjustments, which were prevalent in the industry, typically provided a series of rates for each job, with the top rate often as much as 100 percent above the beginning rate.

Women, who constituted about three-fifths of the total work force of the class A telephone carriers, were generally employed as telephone operators or clerical employees. Experienced switchboard operators, representing a fourth of the total

[1] Based on annual reports filed with the Federal Communications Commission by carriers engaged in interstate or foreign communications by means of their own facilities or through connections with the facilities of other carriers under direct or indirect common control. These reports do not include radiotelegraph and ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenues below $50,000 or telephone carriers with annual operating revenues below $250,000. For further details of the study, including data on additional occupations, see Earnings of Communications Workers, October 1958, BLS Report 149. It is estimated that this study covers approximately nine-tenths of the workers in the communications industries. The earnings data contained in this summary, which pertain to all workers except officials and managerial assistants, were computed by dividing scheduled weekly compensation by scheduled weekly hours. For a summary of the Bureau's study of communications workers' earnings in October 1957, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, pp. 1000–1005.

[2] Approximately 2 cents of this rise is traceable to the change in the occupational composition of the industry, as discussed later.

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employment, averaged $1.68 an hour and switchboard operator trainees, $1.31. Earnings of nonsupervisory clerical employees—112,709 women and 9,247 men—averaged $1.85 an hour.

Virtually all of the employees engaged in construction, installation, and maintenance work were men. Average earnings for numerically important job categories in these departments included $2.77 an hour for exchange repairmen, $2.69 for test-board men and repeatermen, $2.64 for cable splicers, $2.56 for central office repairmen and PBX and station installers, and $2.18 for linemen.

Average hourly earnings by occupation in Bell System companies were substantially higher than occupational averages in the non-Bell companies. For example, the average wage advantage for employees of Bell System companies was as follows: 36 cents an hour for experienced switchboard operators, 38 cents for nonsupervisory clerical employees, 42 cents for central office repairmen, and 32 cents for linemen. However, scheduled weekly hours averaged 1½ hours greater in the non-Bell group, partly offsetting the lower hourly rates.

Earnings and Employment, 1947–58. In the 11 years between October 1947 and October 1958, the level of wages has increased substantially in the telephone industry. Average earnings for all employees in October 1958 ($2.31) was 83 percent above the October 1947 average ($1.26).[3] Cents-per-hour increases during this period were generally greater for the higher paid jobs than for those lower in the pay scale; on a percentage basis, however, greater similarity in increases prevailed, as shown below:

	Average hourly earnings		Amount of increase	
	Oct. 1947	Oct. 1958	Cents	Percent
Experienced switchboard operators	$0.97	$1.68	71	73
Cable splicers' helpers	1.02	1.78	76	75
Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	1.13	1.85	72	64
Linemen	1.18	2.18	100	85
PBX and station installers	1.44	2.56	112	78
Cable splicers	1.61	2.64	103	64

Although average earnings of cable splicers increased 31 cents an hour more than those of nonsupervisory clerical employees, the percentage increase was virtually the same for these two occupational groups.

Much of the 7-percent decrease in employment between October 1957 and October 1958 resulted from a 12.6-percent decline in the number of telephone operators. Reflecting the installation of new and improved equipment, the total number of telephone operators (including chief operators and trainees as well as regular operators) declined from 235,700 in October 1957 to 206,000 in October 1958. During the same period, clerical employment decreased 7.5 percent, and the number of construction, installation, and maintenance workers, by nearly 4 percent.

Changes in the relative employment of class A telephone carrier occupational groups during the past 11 years are shown below:

	Percent of total employment in—			
	Oct. 1947	Oct. 1952	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958
Telephone operators	46	43	35	33
Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	16	18	19	19
Construction, installation, and maintenance employees	23	23	27	28
Other	15	16	19	20
All employees except officials and managerial assistants (thousands)	552.7	610.6	681.6	631.5

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Nonmessenger employees[4] of Western Union's wire-telegraph operations averaged $2.26 an hour, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, in October 1958 (table 2). This was 17 cents above the October 1957 average. The 27,569 nonmessenger employees were found in a wide range of occupations that included relatively unskilled laboring as well as professional jobs; accordingly, individual straight-time rates of pay were widely dispersed.

Although men and women were employed in nearly equal numbers, they tended to be concentrated in different jobs. Average straight-time hourly rates for numerically important jobs predominantly held by women were $1.80 for experi-

[3] The percent rise in the all-employee average exceeded the increase in most individual job categories because of long-term shifts in the occupational composition of the industry.

[4] Excludes officials and managerial assistants and ocean-cable employees.

TABLE 1. CLASS A TELEPHONE CARRIERS:[1] AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS[2] OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY REGION,[3] OCTOBER 1958

Occupational group	United States[4]		New England		Middle Atlantic		Great Lakes		Chesapeake	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]
All employees except officials and managerial assistants	631,501	$2.31	47,762	$2.28	140,744	$2.43	114,562	$2.38	32,853	$2.29
Cable splicers	15,571	2.64	1,133	2.74	3,057	2.80	2,721	2.65	1,030	2.50
Cable splicers' helpers	5,131	1.78	427	1.79	1,627	1.75	1,131	1.82	373	1.73
Central office repairmen	35,425	2.56	2,107	2.61	8,071	2.69	6,424	2.57	1,673	2.58
Clerical (nonsupervisory)	121,956	1.85	8,981	1.75	29,988	1.88	21,508	1.88	5,580	1.85
Exchange repairmen	13,579	2.77	579	2.89	3,718	2.82	3,984	2.80	344	2.83
Experienced switchboard operators	159,443	1.68	13,696	1.69	33,753	1.80	29,077	1.74	9,048	1.65
Linemen	16,623	2.18	1,011	2.14	3,579	2.29	2,830	2.23	974	1.86
Mechanics, building and motor-vehicle service	3,204	2.50	191	2.49	976	2.51	631	2.67	162	2.33
PBX and station installers	26,092	2.56	715	2.56	8,355	2.67	6,533	2.53	615	2.35
Test-board men and repeatermen	14,754	2.69	609	2.82	1,647	2.95	1,908	2.80	437	2.83

Occupational group	Southeast		North Central		South Central		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[2]
All employees except officials and managerial assistants	68,336	2.01	23,684	2.11	59,229	2.13	26,265	2.14	86,146	2.45
Cable splicers	1,911	2.56	682	2.31	1,254	2.72	647	2.42	2,709	2.59
Cable splicers' helpers	411	1.76	19	1.87	547	1.83	196	1.80	251	1.90
Central office repairmen	3,535	2.41	819	2.61	3,103	2.63	1,194	2.41	5,395	2.52
Clerical (nonsupervisory)	11,795	1.72	3,987	1.67	10,301	1.76	4,932	1.70	18,307	1.95
Exchange repairmen	167	2.04	----	----	1,550	2.79	501	2.60	2,662	2.70
Experienced switchboard operators	18,686	1.41	6,117	1.49	18,489	1.60	6,260	1.58	17,737	1.80
Linemen	1,620	2.03	939	1.91	2,129	2.33	1,004	2.05	1,976	2.34
Mechanics, building and motor-vehicle service	470	2.18	68	2.62	107	2.70	53	2.16	502	2.62
PBX and station installers	108	1.81	13	1.79	3,139	2.67	1,299	2.45	5,090	2.47
Text-board men and repeatermen	1,236	2.61	374	2.68	1,349	2.74	440	2.66	2,897	2.64

[1] Covers telephone carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding $250,000.

[2] Average hourly earnings were computed by dividing total scheduled weekly compensation by total scheduled weekly hours.

[3] The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Chesapeake*—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *North Central*—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Central*—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (except El Paso County); *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho (south of Salmon River), Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas (El Paso County), Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Idaho (north of Salmon River), Oregon, and Washington.

[4] Figures include long-lines employees and class A telephone carrier employees in the territories.

enced telegraph operators (except Morse operators) in the commercial department and $2.02 for those in the traffic department, $1.95 for telephone operators, and $2.07 for nonsupervisory clerical employees. Among the job categories in which men were predominant, average straight-time hourly rates were $2.15 for Morse operators, $2.35 for linemen and cablemen, $2.41 for subscribers' equipment maintainers, and $2.59 for traffic testing and regulating employees.

Rates of pay of individual workers varied substantially in many of the specific job categories studied. In many instances, hourly rates of the highest paid worker exceeded those of the lowest paid in the same job by more than $1 an hour. However, in other jobs such as Morse operators, telephone operators, and experienced telegraph operators (except Morse operators) employed in the traffic department, individual rates were closely grouped.

The 5,724 messengers, comprising about 17 percent of the total Western Union work force, included 3,729 full-time employees and 1,995 part-time employees. Straight-time average hourly rates of pay for these two groups of workers were $1.27 and $1.05, respectively. Foot and bicycle messengers averaged $1.06 an hour in October 1958, 4 cents more than in October 1957. Motor messengers averaged $1.63, 14 cents an hour above the previous year.

Straight-time rates of pay for wire-telegraph employees increased steadily during the period 1947–58. The average of $2.26 recorded for nonmessenger employees in October 1958 was more than double the amount reported for October 1947 ($1.05). During this period, differentials among occupational groups were maintained on a cents-per-hour basis, but as in many other industries, percentage wage increases tended to be greater for the lower paid groups. Thus, average rates for both subscribers' equipment maintainers and linemen and cablemen increased by 96 percent since 1947, compared with 122 percent for experienced telegraph operators (excluding Morse operators) in the commercial department and 129 percent for telephone operators. On either a cents-per-hour or percent basis, the increase in average rates of pay for messengers was consider-

TABLE 2. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WIRE-TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES BY STRAIGHT-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS,[1] SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, OCTOBER 1958

Average hourly earnings [1]	All employees except messengers [2]	Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	Experienced telegraph operators (except Morse)		Laborers	Linemen and cablemen	Morse operators	Subscribers' equipment maintainers	Telephone operators	Messengers, foot and bicycle	Messengers, motor
			Commercial department	Traffic department							
$1.00 and under $1.10										66.2	
$1.10 and under $1.20										32.6	8.1
$1.20 and under $1.30										1.2	.2
$1.30 and under $1.40	[3]										.1
$1.40 and under $1.50	1.4	1.1	3.0		4.3				1.1		7.0
$1.50 and under $1.70	9.3	12.0	27.8	3.7	16.4		0.2		10.8		59.9
$1.70 and under $1.90	12.6	18.9	36.3	9.1	27.9	1.0	3.9	0.8	12.1		24.0
$1.90 and under $2.10	27.8	32.1	31.5	83.0	10.0	11.8	9.5	1.7	74.4		.7
$2.10 and under $2.30	14.5	17.0	1.3	4.2	7.1	25.2	86.0	27.6	1.6		
$2.30 and under $2.50	11.6	7.2	.1	.1	32.9	31.1	.4	19.8			
$2.50 and under $2.70	9.4	4.3	[3]		1.4	30.3		50.1			
$2.70 and under $2.90	3.7	4.2				.5					
$2.90 and under $3.10	1.8	1.6									
$3.10 and over	8.0	1.6									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	27,569	5,951	2,718	2,441	140	769	514	1,082	1,886	4,306	1,418
Average hourly earnings [1]	$2.26	$2.07	$1.80	$2.02	$1.99	$2.35	$2.15	$2.41	$1.95	$1.06	$1.63

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Excludes officials and managerial assistants and ocean-cable employees. Data for the latter are incorporated in table 4.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

ably smaller than that for other occupational groups, amounting to 76 cents, or 87 percent, for motor messengers and 41 cents, or 63 percent, for foot and bicycle messengers.

Total employment of the wire-telegraph operations of the company declined approximately 37 percent between October 1947 and October 1958—from 53,107 to 33,293. The number of Morse telegraph operators declined 69 percent during this period, but the number of workers employed as subscribers' equipment maintainers more than doubled. The number of foot and bicycle messengers dropped by 56 percent between 1947 and 1958, compared with a drop of only 18 percent in the number of motor messengers. The following tabulation indicates changes in the relative employment of important occupational groups during the past 11 years:

	Percent of total employment in—			
	Oct. 1947	*Oct. 1952*	*Oct. 1957*	*Oct. 1958*
Telegraph operators	34	32	30	29
Messengers, foot and bicycle	18	19	14	13
Messengers, motor	3	3	4	4
Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	16	16	18	18
Construction, installation, and maintenance employees	13	13	16	17
Other	16	17	18	19
All employees except officials and managerial assistants (thousands)	53.1	39.5	36.2	33.3

Telegraph operators and foot and bicycle messengers accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employment in October 1958 than in 1947. Employment in most other job groups was proportionately higher in October 1958 than during the earlier period.

Radiotelegraph Carriers

The 3,254 men and 557 women employees[5] of the five companies engaged in transmitting nonvocal communications by radio had average hourly earnings of $2.57 an hour in October 1958 (table 3), an increase of 14 cents since October 1957. The number of men greatly exceeded the number of women employed in each of the major occupational categories. Among the numerically important jobs, nonsupervisory clerical employees had average hourly earnings of $2.21; radio operators, $2.94; teletype-multiplex operators, $2.36; radio operating technicians, $2.99; and foot and bicycle messengers, $1.16.

Individual earnings of the 3,811 workers were widely dispersed, the middle half ranging from $1.92 to $3.02. For two of the occupations, however, individual earnings of the workers fell within comparatively narrow limits—approximately nine-tenths of the foot and bicycle messen-

[5] Excludes officials and managerial assistants and employees working outside continental United States.

TABLE 3. PRINCIPAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CARRIERS:[1] PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS,[2] SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, OCTOBER 1958

Average hourly earnings [2]	All employees except officials and managerial assistants [3]	Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	Marine coastal station operators	Mechanics and maintenance technicians	Messengers, foot and bicycle	Radio operating technicians	Radio operators	Teletype-multiplex operators
$1.00 and under $1.10	2.3	----	----	----	18.3	----	----	----
$1.10 and under $1.20	8.5	----	----	----	70.0	----	----	----
$1.20 and under $1.30	1.4	0.1	----	----	10.8	----	----	0.2
$1.30 and under $1.40	.3	.4	----	----	.9	----	----	----
$1.40 and under $1.50	.6	.6	----	----	----	0.4	----	.4
$1.50 and under $1.70	2.7	6.6	----	----	----	----	0.4	.2
$1.70 and under $1.90	6.8	23.3	----	0.5	----	----	----	2.2
$1.90 and under $2.10	10.1	15.7	0.8	1.6	----	1.4	.4	35.3
$2.10 and under $2.30	7.3	13.8	4.8	3.8	----	3.6	1.8	9.5
$2.30 and under $2.50	9.0	12.3	24.2	7.0	----	5.7	4.4	12.5
$2.50 and under $2.70	7.7	10.8	21.0	13.4	----	10.7	4.4	8.6
$2.70 and under $2.90	12.9	12.0	28.2	8.6	----	12.1	27.4	31.2
$2.90 and under $3.10	9.2	2.3	9.7	45.2	----	19.3	48.2	----
$3.10 and over	21.3	2.0	11.3	19.9	----	46.8	12.8	----
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	3,811	950	124	186	464	280	226	455
Average hourly earnings [2]	$2.57	$2.21	$2.71	$2.90	$1.16	$2.99	$2.94	$2.36

[1] Covers radiotelegraph carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding $50,000.
[2] See footnote 2, table 1.
[3] Excludes employees working for radiotelegraph carriers outside the continental United States.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

gers earned from $1 to $1.20 and three-fourths of the radio operators, from $2.70 to $3.10.

Since October 1947, the number of radiotelegraph employees had declined by approximately a fourth. During the same period, average hourly earnings increased 82 percent.

Ocean-Cable Carriers

The three ocean-cable carriers included in the study employed a total of 1,350 workers—1,128 men and 222 women.[5] As a group, these employees averaged $2.45 an hour in October 1958 (table 4)—an increase of 10 cents since October 1957. Nonsupervisory clerical workers, constituting 35 percent of total employment, averaged $2.23 an hour, an increase of 10 cents over October 1957. Other numerically significant occupational groups and their average earnings in October 1958 were cable operators, $2.80; teletype-multiplex operators, $2.18; mechanicians (employed in construction, installation, maintenance, and other technical work), $2.98; and foot and bicycle messengers, $1.15. The increase in hourly earnings for these occupational groups since October 1957 ranged from 4 cents for messengers to 20 cents for mechanicians.

TABLE 4. PRINCIPAL OCEAN-CABLE CARRIERS:[1] PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS,[2] SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, OCTOBER 1958

Average hourly earnings [2]	All employees except officials and managerial assistants [3]	Cable-operators	Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	Messengers, foot and bicycle	Teletype-multiplex operators
$1.10 and under $1.20	10.1	----	----	90.7	----
$1.20 and under $1.30	.4	----	----	3.3	----
$1.30 and under $1.40	.3	----	----	2.7	----
$1.40 and under $1.50	.4	----	0.4	2.0	----
$1.50 and under $1.70	3.6	----	9.2	----	----
$1.70 and under $1.90	6.5	----	15.8	1.3	1.6
$1.90 and under $2.10	10.4	----	11.3	----	35.2
$2.10 and under $2.30	13.5	----	19.8	----	32.0
$2.30 and under $2.50	14.6	----	21.7	----	30.4
$2.50 and under $2.70	9.6	2.0	15.8	----	.8
$2.70 and under $2.90	11.5	98.0	1.9	----	----
$2.90 and under $3.10	4.4	----	.9	----	----
$3.10 and over	15.0	----	3.2	----	----
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	1,350	98	469	150	125
Average hourly earnings [2]	$2.45	$2.80	$2.23	$1.15	$2.18

[1] Covers ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding $50,000; includes ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Co.
[2] See footnote 2, table 1.
[3] Excludes employees working for ocean-cable carriers outside the continental United States.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Earnings of the employees covered by the study were widely dispersed. However, for most of the work categories, individual earnings were generally within comparatively narrow limits. Thus, more than nine-tenths of the foot and bicycle messengers earned between $1.10 and $1.20 an hour, nearly all the cable operators earned between $2.70 and $2.90, and two-thirds of the teletype-multiplex operators earned between $1.90 and $2.30.

Over the past 11 years, total employment of ocean-cable carriers has declined by 8 percent. Average hourly earnings of these workers in October 1958 were 63 percent higher than in October 1947.

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Earnings in the Machinery Industries, 1958–59

STRAIGHT-TIME average hourly earnings of production workers in selected nonelectrical machinery manufacturing centers rose by 3.3 percent during the past year, according to the latest survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics during the winter of 1958–59.[1]

Detroit and San Francisco–Oakland, with straight-time average earnings above $2.85 an hour in nearly all the skilled jobs studied, reported the highest pay levels for a majority of the machinery occupations in the 22 areas surveyed. Tool and die makers were the highest paid workers studied in most of the areas.

Industry Characteristics

Machinery (nonelectrical) manufacturing, as defined for purposes of this study, includes a group of industries which manufacture products ranging from relatively simple devices to highly complex machinery and equipment.

A wide variety of nonelectrical machinery was manufactured in each of the 22 areas studied. However, in a number of areas a substantial proportion of workers, although rarely a majority, was engaged in producing machinery items that could be classified by particular product groupings. For example, in Milwaukee, a substantial proportion of machinery industry employees produced farm machinery and equipment; in Dallas and Houston, many workers were engaged in the manufacture of oilfield machinery and equipment; the metalworking machinery industry employed a substantial proportion of workers in Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Worcester; and machine shops (jobbing and repair) engaged the services of many workers in Baltimore. The manufacture of machinery items for general industrial use accounted for a sizable proportion of the employment in nearly all areas.

Employment in the nonelectrical machinery industries in the United States averaged about 6 percent lower in January 1959 (1,513,800) than in January 1958 (1,609,300), based upon the same industry definition for the two periods.[2] Due to the use of the revised definition of the machinery industries group in the current study, 1959 employment levels reported for many of the 22 areas surveyed were below 1958 levels by considerably more than 6 percent. Important products included in the 1945 definition of the nonelectrical machinery industries group but excluded from the 1957 classification are: rocket engines, domestic laundry equipment, sewing machines, domestic vacuum cleaners, domestic freezers, household iceboxes, household refrigerators, dishwashers, disposals, valves and fittings, and fabricated pipes and fittings. Some products were transferred to the machinery classification, but these additions accounted for much less employment than the products transferred from machinery to other industries.

Levels of total industry employment differed considerably among the labor markets selected for study. At the time of the survey, less than 10,000 workers were employed in each of seven areas—Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Dallas, Denver, Portland, Oreg., and Worcester; between 10,000 and 25,000 in each of another seven—Boston, Houston, Minneapolis–St. Paul, New York City, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco–Oakland; between 25,000 and 50,000 in Cleveland, Hartford, Los Angeles–Long Beach, Milwaukee, Newark–Jersey City, and Philadelphia; and more than 50,000 in Chicago and Detroit.

Employing units ranged in size from jobbing shops with only a few workers to establishments with more than 2,500 workers. Establishments with more than 2,500 workers were found in half of the areas studied, although Hartford was the only area in which a majority of the workers were employed in establishments of this size. In contrast, a majority of the workers in Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles–Long Beach, New York City, and Portland, Oreg., were

[1] The BLS survey included (1) establishments with 8 or more workers manufacturing special dies and tools, die sets, jigs and fixtures, and machine tool accessories and measuring devices, and (2) other machinery (nonelectrical) establishments with 20 or more workers. For areas covered and month concerned, see footnote 2, table 2. Detailed reports for each area and job descriptions used in classifying workers in the selected occupations studied are available upon request. Detailed results of the studies will be published in BLS Report 147.

Information on supplementary wage benefits was not obtained in the 1958–59 survey. Data from the 1957–58 study are published in Wages and Related Practices in the Machinery Industries, 1957–58 (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, pp. 997–999).

[2] Total employment figures are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics employment series; data for both periods are based on the 1945 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

employed in establishments with fewer than 250 workers.

In the 22 areas combined, approximately three-fourths of the production employees were in establishments having labor-management contracts covering a majority of their workers. By area, contract coverage ranged from all production-worker employment in San Francisco–Oakland to less than half in Dallas and Worcester.

The study conducted by the Bureau in 1957–58 [3] indicated that a majority of production workers in each of the 21 areas surveyed were paid on an hourly rate basis. The proportions ranged from slightly more than half of the workers in Hartford to more than nine-tenths in Dallas, Detroit, Houston, and the three West Coast cities.

Trends in Earnings

Straight-time average hourly earnings of production workers in 21 areas surveyed (Atlanta was not included in 1957–58) rose 3.3 percent between the winters of 1957–58 and 1958–59. (See table 1.) This compares with an increase of 10.2 percent between 1956 and 1958 and of 4.8 percent between 1955 and 1956.

From 1958 to 1959, individual area increases in average hourly pay levels ranged from 0.9 percent in Houston to 8.5 percent in San Francisco–Oakland; in a majority of the 21 areas, the increases were between 2 and 4 percent. Variations in wage movements among areas may be partly attributable to the timing and frequency of wage negotiations among establishments in the areas. For example, San Francisco–Oakland had the largest increases (8.5 and 18.5 percent) among the 21 areas for the past two survey periods and the smallest increase (1.1 percent) between 1955 and 1956. The latter increase resulted from a 3-year labor-management agreement negotiated in May 1953 which covered a high proportion of the machinery workers in that area and limited wage increases during 1955 to adjustments for the cost of living.

General wage changes usually account for most of the year-to-year movement in earnings; however, other factors, such as labor turnover and changes in employment in establishments with different pay levels, also affect the trend in wages. Thus, during a period of declining economic activity, an increase in the overall level of wages may reflect a reduction in the proportion of workers with the least seniority and the lowest level of earnings, rather than any adjustment in individual rates. During periods of expansion, the reverse may be true.

The extent of wage movement also varied not only between areas but between the skilled and unskilled occupations included in the study. For the 21 areas combined, straight-time hourly earnings of tool and die makers (in other than tool and die jobbing shops) rose 4.1 percent, or about 11 cents an hour, during 1958, while earnings of material handling laborers rose 4.7 percent, or about 9 cents. The greater percentage increase in average earnings of material handling laborers narrowed the differentials in pay levels between these two skill groups and continued a long-term

TABLE 1. INDEXES [1] OF AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS [2] OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MACHINERY MANUFACTURING IN SELECTED AREAS AND OCCUPATIONS, JANUARY 1958 AND JANUARY 1959, AND PERCENT OF INCREASE FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Item	Indexes (1947–49=100)		Percent increase from—			
	Jan. 1959 [3]	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1958 to Jan. 1959	Jan. 1956 to Jan. 1958	Jan. 1955 to Jan. 1956	Jan. 1945 to Jan. 1959
AREA						
All areas combined [4]	162.0	156.8	3.3	10.2	4.8	125.9
Baltimore	169.5	159.7	6.1	10.6	6.0	134.3
Boston	156.8	149.9	4.6	9.7	3.1	125.3
Buffalo	163.7	159.4	2.7	11.5	5.9	115.9
Chicago	160.6	154.8	3.8	9.0	4.1	130.1
Cleveland	153.7	150.5	2.1	9.5	5.4	110.3
Dallas	153.2	148.0	3.5	9.5	2.7	97.8
Detroit	161.7	158.1	2.3	11.5	5.2	108.0
Hartford	163.1	158.2	3.1	11.3	4.7	128.3
Houston	157.9	156.6	.9	11.6	5.2	113.6
Los Angeles–Long Beach	159.9	156.0	2.5	10.8	4.8	107.9
Milwaukee	166.7	161.5	3.3	11.4	4.8	145.9
Minneapolis–St. Paul	160.2	156.0	2.7	8.9	4.0	123.7
Newark–Jersey City	157.7	151.1	4.4	8.7	4.9	114.9
New York City	152.3	150.3	1.3	8.7	3.2	115.3
Philadelphia	163.4	155.7	5.0	7.1	3.8	129.4
Pittsburgh	178.0	168.7	5.5	11.7	8.4	155.9
St. Louis	169.1	163.5	3.5	9.8	5.5	149.9
San Francisco–Oakland	171.7	158.2	8.5	18.5	1.1	124.5
OCCUPATION						
Laborers, material handling	172.0	164.3	4.7	12.6	3.6	150.8
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)	158.8	152.6	4.1	9.8	4.9	110.8

[1] For the methodology used in constructing the indexes, see Wage Trends in Machinery Manufacturing, 1945–51 (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1952, footnote 1, p. 48). Beginning with the indexes for January 1953, constant weights, based on average employment for 1953 and 1954, were used.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[3] Data cover periods ranging from December 1958 to March 1959; see footnote 2, table 2.

[4] Includes data for 3 areas (Denver, Portland, Oreg., and Worcester) not shown separately.

[3] Wages and Related Practices in the Machinery Industries, 1957–58, op. cit., p. 997.

trend in this direction. Since 1945, when the first occupational wage relationship study was conducted for the machinery industries, there has been a substantial reduction in the percentage differentials between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers. Average earnings of material handling laborers have increased since January 1945 by 150.8 percent compared with an increase of 110.8 percent recorded for tool and die makers. Most of the narrowing occurred between 1945 and 1953, largely because of cents-per-hour increases granted "across the board." Average hourly earnings of workers in both jobs have increased about 30 percent during the past 6 years. Twice during the latter period, in 1953 and 1955, a larger annual increase was recorded for tool and die makers than for laborers.

Levels of Earnings, Winter 1958–59

Average straight-time hourly earnings for more than half of the men's occupations selected for study were highest in Detroit or San Francisco–Oakland among the 22 areas surveyed between December 1958 and March 1959 (table 2). Pittsburgh and Milwaukee also ranked in the upper fourth of the areas in pay levels for a majority of the men's occupations. St. Louis was among the higher paying areas for skilled jobs, but ranked somewhat lower than many of the other areas for nearly all other jobs. Lowest average hourly earnings were recorded in Atlanta and Dallas for most men's occupations for which comparative data are available. Two of the New England areas (Boston and Worcester) and Min-

TABLE 2. AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS[1] OF MEN IN SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS IN MACHINERY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 22 AREAS SURVEYED BETWEEN DECEMBER 1958 AND MARCH 1959[2]

Occupation	New England			Middle Atlantic					South			
	Boston	Hartford	Worcester	Buffalo	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Houston
Assemblers, class A	$2.44	$2.49	$2.42	$2.46	$2.65	$2.52	$2.50	$2.96	$1.94	$2.55	$2.03	$2.36
Assemblers, class B	2.09	2.10	2.14	2.29	2.28	2.05	2.17	2.49	1.61	----	1.71	2.12
Assemblers, class C	1.85	1.91	2.00	2.21	2.09	1.82	1.88	2.32	----	1.91	1.42	1.83
Electricians, maintenance	2.48	2.61	2.46	2.50	2.70	2.61	2.66	2.96	----	2.62	2.34	2.79
Inspectors, class A	2.46	2.25	2.36	2.55	2.50	2.73	2.52	3.14	----	2.71	2.37	2.70
Inspectors, class B	2.12	2.19	2.24	2.41	2.35	2.22	2.57	----	----	2.38	1.91	2.60
Inspectors, class C	2.01	2.02	----	----	2.20	1.72	2.33	----	----	2.11	----	----
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.60	1.83	1.77	1.85	1.75	1.71	1.79	2.16	1.32	1.60	1.42	1.63
Laborers, material handling	1.84	1.89	1.92	2.03	1.91	1.86	1.83	2.22	1.46	1.74	1.44	1.61
Machine-tool operators, production, class A [3]	2.42	2.45	2.32	2.53	2.56	2.50	2.62	2.90	2.03	2.50	2.24	2.53
Automatic-lathe operators, class A	2.55	----	----	2.24	----	----	2.84	----	----	----	----	2.55
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	2.42	2.44	2.24	2.55	2.66	2.47	2.51	2.62	----	2.69	----	2.46
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A	2.66	2.19	2.25	2.48	2.26	----	2.27	----	----	2.26	----	2.37
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.34	2.48	2.30	2.49	2.47	2.55	2.62	2.97	2.21	2.45	2.32	2.69
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.50	2.58	2.30	2.60	2.61	2.42	2.43	2.82	----	2.40	2.20	2.45
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.60	2.40	2.29	2.48	2.58	2.51	2.56	2.76	----	2.71	2.24	2.32
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	2.50	----	2.35	2.63	----	2.62	----	----	----	----	----	----
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	2.36	2.44	2.28	2.50	2.60	2.47	2.62	2.81	2.02	2.58	2.23	2.62
Machine-tool operators, production, class B [3]	2.07	2.27	2.18	2.23	2.44	2.06	2.49	2.45	1.70	2.18	1.81	2.40
Automatic-lathe operators, class B	----	----	2.24	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.24
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	2.01	2.29	1.95	2.31	2.32	2.04	2.17	2.49	----	----	1.62	2.28
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B	2.04	2.24	----	----	2.29	2.13	2.26	----	----	2.11	----	----
Engine-lathe operators, class B	2.14	2.15	2.14	2.31	2.05	2.09	2.20	2.84	----	2.18	2.04	----
Grinding-machine operators, class B	2.14	2.28	2.13	2.23	----	2.10	----	----	----	2.44	----	2.59
Milling-machine operators, class B	2.24	2.14	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.06	----	2.45	----	----	----	----
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	----	2.44	----	----	----	2.04	----	----	----	----	----	----
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	2.00	2.23	2.16	2.21	2.34	2.06	2.57	2.55	----	2.41	1.84	2.40
Machine-tool operators, production, class C [3]	1.74	2.21	1.97	2.07	2.02	1.74	2.12	2.30	1.60	1.91	1.49	1.99
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	1.70	2.14	----	2.10	2.07	1.54	----	----	1.61	----	1.37	----
Engine-lathe operators, class C	1.83	----	----	----	1.72	1.88	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grinding-machine operators, class C	2.01	----	1.97	----	2.05	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Milling-machine operators, class C	1.86	2.14	----	----	----	1.78	----	----	----	----	----	2.24
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	----	2.18	----	----	2.06	1.94	1.93	----	----	----	----	----
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2.28	2.67	2.37	2.52	----	2.67	2.68	3.04	2.28	----	2.27	2.62
Machinists, production	2.34	2.46	2.02	2.58	2.54	2.67	2.54	3.17	2.35	2.55	2.16	2.67
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	2.63	2.53	2.40	2.66	2.77	2.73	2.99	2.91	----	----	----	----
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)	2.49	2.67	2.52	2.75	2.76	2.79	3.00	3.06	2.40	2.58	2.52	2.83
Welders, hand, class A	2.33	2.41	2.50	2.60	2.78	2.47	2.57	2.76	2.27	2.55	2.03	2.62
Welders, hand, class B	----	2.12	2.27	2.38	2.34	1.99	----	2.52	1.99	2.09	1.69	2.30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS[1] OF MEN IN SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS IN MACHINERY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 22 AREAS SURVEYED BETWEEN DECEMBER 1958 AND MARCH 1959[2]—Continued

Occupation	Middle West						Far West			
	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
Assemblers, class A	$2.63	$2.59	$2.96	$2.81	$2.37	$2.45	$2.57	$2.55	$2.61	$2.88
Assemblers, class B	2.37	2.41	2.48	2.57	2.08	2.16	2.13	2.13	2.32	2.55
Assemblers, class C	2.00	2.07	2.37	2.33	1.80	1.94	1.81	1.89	2.20	2.31
Electricians, maintenance	2.92	2.76	3.08	2.80	2.65	2.79	----	2.77	2.71	3.02
Inspectors, class A	2.64	2.59	3.03	2.69	2.37	2.71	2.49	2.64	2.65	2.82
Inspectors, class B	2.41	2.52	2.54	2.61	2.07	2.47	----	2.31	----	----
Inspectors, class C	2.04	2.44	2.42	2.29	1.82	----	----	1.88	----	----
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.88	1.93	2.20	2.00	1.83	1.76	1.79	1.84	2.06	2.21
Laborers, material handling	1.99	2.06	2.35	2.06	1.93	1.88	----	1.96	2.16	2.30
Machine-tool operators, production, class A[3]	2.72	2.63	3.17	2.74	2.42	2.87	2.81	2.63	2.62	2.96
Automatic-lathe operators, class A	2.67	2.51	2.87	2.69	2.42	2.59	----	2.67	----	2.90
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	2.60	2.59	3.13	2.71	2.43	2.61	----	2.58	2.54	2.89
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A	2.56	2.81	2.69	2.70	2.37	2.39	----	2.31	----	----
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.68	2.55	3.14	2.67	2.40	3.02	2.64	2.65	2.63	2.92
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.79	2.65	3.16	2.76	2.39	2.87	----	2.68	2.65	2.89
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.74	2.66	3.15	2.71	2.42	3.11	2.99	2.58	2.62	2.91
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	2.79	2.78	2.88	2.87	2.38	2.75	----	2.59	----	2.88
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine) class A	2.78	2.66	2.87	2.77	2.41	2.53	2.75	2.61	2.62	2.89
Machine-tool operators, production, class B[3]	2.42	2.39	2.51	2.55	2.13	2.42	2.28	2.24	2.36	2.58
Automatic-lathe operators, class B	----	2.44	2.43	2.38	----	----	----	2.31	----	----
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	2.51	2.37	2.43	2.47	2.20	2.21	2.49	2.33	2.35	2.56
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B	2.44	2.42	2.35	2.55	2.08	2.26	2.30	2.09	2.36	2.59
Engine-lathe operators, class B	2.35	2.55	2.71	2.50	2.15	2.23	2.73	2.20	----	----
Grinding-machine operators, class B	2.34	2.38	2.56	2.66	2.23	2.29	2.28	2.24	2.41	2.55
Milling-machine operators, class B	2.51	2.34	2.55	2.58	2.10	2.09	2.40	2.24	----	2.54
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	2.46	2.49	2.68	2.67	----	----	----	2.37	----	----
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine) class B	2.44	2.35	2.54	2.47	2.11	2.26	2.23	2.29	2.43	2.60
Machine-tool operators, production, class C[3]	2.07	2.06	2.32	2.33	1.85	2.11	1.96	1.94	----	2.33
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	2.09	2.12	2.31	2.41	1.86	2.13	1.78	1.92	----	----
Engine-lathe operators, class C	2.13	2.22	----	----	----	----	----	2.01	----	----
Grinding-machine operators, class C	2.05	2.01	2.33	2.36	----	2.03	----	1.88	----	----
Milling-machine operators, class C	2.16	2.13	2.32	2.81	----	2.17	----	----	----	----
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine) class C	2.24	2.01	----	----	----	----	----	2.10	----	----
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2.80	2.70	3.14	2.69	2.51	2.83	2.47	2.72	2.70	3.03
Machinists, production	----	----	----	----	2.48	----	----	2.74	2.62	2.94
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	3.30	2.86	3.50	3.00	2.86	----	----	3.00	----	----
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)	3.03	2.93	3.16	2.96	2.77	3.11	2.65	2.97	----	3.39
Welders, hand, class A	2.59	2.56	2.79	2.73	2.41	2.57	2.49	2.64	2.61	2.88
Welders, hand, class B	2.44	2.33	2.56	2.41	2.19	2.22	2.16	2.25	----	----

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Data relate to December 1958 in Cleveland, Denver, Portland, and St. Louis; February 1959 in Atlanta, Houston, and New York City; March 1959 in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia; and January 1959 in the remaining 11 areas. The areas are the standard metropolitan areas except: Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N.J.); New York City (the 5 boroughs); Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N.J.); Chicago (Cook County, Ill.); and Hartford (Hartford metropolitan area and Berlin, Bristol, New Britain, Plainville, Plymouth, and Southington, Conn.).

[3] Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

neapolis–St. Paul were also comparatively low paying areas.

Tool and die makers had the highest average hourly earnings among the occupations in most of the areas studied. Men engaged in the production or maintenance of tools and dies used in the establishments in which they were employed had average earnings of $2.75 or more in two-thirds of the areas; among all areas, they ranged from $2.40 in Atlanta to $3.39 in San Francisco–Oakland. Machine-tool operators (class A), who set up their own machines and perform a variety of machining operations to close tolerances, had earnings from $2.03 in Atlanta to $3.17 in Detroit; in two-thirds of the areas, their earnings were between $2.40 and $2.75. For men employed in the intermediate group of machine-tool operators (class B), earnings averaged 5 to 20 percent lower than those for class A operators in a majority of the areas; a similar differential generally existed between class B and class C machine-tool operators who perform more routine operations.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS [1] OF MEN IN SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIAL DIES AND TOOLS AND MACHINE TOOL ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN EIGHT SELECTED AREAS,[2] SURVEYED BETWEEN DECEMBER 1958 AND MARCH 1959

Occupation	Chicago		Cleveland, special dies and tools	Detroit		Hartford	Los Angeles–Long Beach	Milwaukee	Newark–Jersey City	New York City
	Special dies and tools	Machine tool accessories		Special dies and tools	Machine tool accessories	Special dies and tools and machine tool accessories				
Inspectors, class A	----------	$2.58	$2.83	----------	$2.97	$2.28	$2.79	----------	$2.51	$2.73
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	$1.63	1.90	1.74	$2.27	2.08	1.66	1.76	$1.71	1.58	1.54
Machine-tool operators, production, class A [3]	3.02	2.84	2.71	3.43	2.86	2.52	2.77	2.66	2.49	2.46
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.96	2.61	2.49	3.32	2.86	2.52	2.75	2.73	2.41	2.38
Grinding-machine operators, class A	3.29	2.89	2.76	3.42	2.90	2.61	2.83	2.57	2.63	2.35
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.84	2.81	2.65	3.37	2.88	2.46	2.68	2.73	----------	----------
Machine-tool operators, production, class B [3]	2.52	2.37	2.28	----------	2.56	2.14	2.25	2.44	2.21	2.01
Engine-lathe operators, class B	2.42	2.40	2.30	----------	----------	2.12	2.29	2.36	2.04	2.17
Grinding-machine operators, class B	----------	2.34	2.42	----------	2.58	2.21	2.24	----------	2.27	----------
Milling-machine operators, class B	----------	2.48	2.28	----------	2.54	2.05	2.23	----------	----------	----------
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	----------	1.96	1.95	----------	2.21	2.03	1.82	----------	1.81	1.84
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	3.31	3.05	2.86	3.50	----------	2.51	3.00	3.00	2.77	2.73

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] See footnote 2, table 2.
[3] Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Among the unskilled laboring jobs studied, average hourly earnings of men janitors and cleaners ranged from $1.32 in Atlanta to $2.21 in San Francisco. Hourly earnings for material handling laborers were slightly higher in all areas except in Houston, ranging from $1.44 in Dallas to $2.35 in Detroit. Atlanta and Dallas were the only areas in which workers in these two job classifications averaged less than $1.60 an hour.

The employment of women in nonoffice jobs in machinery manufacturing industries was largely confined to routine-type jobs, such as light assembling and inspection, and to comparatively simple operations on metalworking machines.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF WORKERS AND AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS [1] OF MEN IN SELECTED PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS IN MACHINERY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY METHOD OF WAGE PAYMENT,[2] NINE SELECTED AREAS [3] SURVEYED BETWEEN DECEMBER 1958 AND MARCH 1959

Occupation and method of wage payment [2]	New England						Middle Atlantic				Middle West							
	Boston		Hartford		Worcester		Newark–Jersey City		Philadelphia		Chicago		Cleveland		Milwaukee		St. Louis	
	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	No. of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Assemblers, class A:																		
Time	285	$2.24	75	$2.33	------	------	397	$2.58	683	$2.46	1,666	$2.63	750	$2.55	309	$2.59	------	------
Incentive	137	2.85	68	2.67	------	------	134	2.84	123	2.71	488	2.60	137	2.85	302	3.03	------	------
Assemblers, class B:																		
Time	------	------	197	2.01	83	$2.12	452	2.06	377	2.09	1,060	2.30	554	2.28	668	2.37	------	------
Incentive	------	------	652	2.13	44	2.17	268	2.64	52	2.79	403	2.53	121	2.99	592	2.80	------	------
Assemblers, class C:																		
Time	------	------	255	1.90	------	------	------	------	212	1.79	623	1.95	156	1.93	457	2.18	------	------
Incentive	------	------	424	1.91	------	------	------	------	35	2.45	163	2.18	42	2.60	216	2.65	------	------
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:																		
Time	1,179	2.27	496	2.40	697	2.31	1,234	2.55	2,044	2.53	4,765	2.69	2,796	2.55	944	2.60	363	$2.65
Incentive	414	2.83	475	2.51	212	2.36	555	2.58	677	2.90	1,620	2.80	786	2.92	1,345	2.85	323	3.12
Machine-tool operators, production, class B:																		
Time	797	2.02	556	2.14	248	2.04	1,335	2.44	1,013	2.32	1,805	2.34	1,422	2.28	589	2.36	285	2.26
Incentive	92	2.51	907	2.35	131	2.44	213	2.44	499	2.84	864	2.59	335	2.87	972	2.67	228	2.62
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:																		
Time	------	------	------	------	------	------	378	1.95	91	1.69	1,050	1.94	------	------	145	2.03	------	------
Incentive	------	------	------	------	------	------	134	2.23	251	2.27	437	2.38	------	------	224	2.52	------	------

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] In presenting separate estimates for time and incentive workers, the criteria were: (1) Each method of pay group was reported in at least 3 establishments; (2) at least 6 workers were reported at each method of pay; and (3) no company represented more than 60 percent of total employment in the job.
[3] See footnote 2, table 2.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

The number of women production workers [4] varied among the areas studied. In only 9 of the 22 areas and for only a few jobs were women employed in sufficient numbers to warrant publication of occupational earnings data. In all but 5 of the 23 instances permitting comparison of earnings by sex, men's earnings exceeded those of women, usually by amounts of more than 15 cents an hour. The relationship between average hourly earnings for men and women employed in the same job and area may not necessarily correspond with the relationship existing in individual establishments.[5]

In the two largest machinery producing centers (Detroit and Chicago), pay levels for nearly all jobs that could be compared were higher in shops producing special dies and tools than in shops producing standard accessory items in quantity. (See table 3.)

Generally, higher average hourly earnings were recorded in the machine tool segment of the industry than for the machinery manufacturing industries combined within the same area. In Cleveland, Hartford, and Worcester—areas in which machine tools were among the major machinery products—the levels of job earnings were higher in machine tool plants in a majority of occupations where comparable data were available. For class A machine-tool operators, the earnings differential in favor of machine tool plants amounted to 7 cents an hour in Hartford, 12 cents in Worcester, and 14 cents in Cleveland.

In most instances where comparisons by method of wage payment were possible, earnings of workers paid on an incentive basis were higher than for workers in the same job who were paid time rates (table 4). The earnings advantage of incentive-paid workers was substantial for most job comparisons in Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee. In Chicago, earnings levels were considerably higher for incentive-paid workers in the lower skilled jobs (classes B and C), but were about the same under both methods of pay in highly skilled jobs (class A).

—MORRIS H. RICE
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[4] Previous studies indicate that women account for only about 10 percent of production-worker employment in the machinery manufacturing industries group.

[5] For a more comprehensive analysis of the relationship between the earnings of men and women, see Women Production Workers in the Machinery Industries, BLS Report 98 (1956).

The Bank Employee Strike in Argentina*

A NATIONWIDE STRIKE of bank employees, called during a country's political and economic crisis and accompanied by outbursts of hostility, is a development totally foreign to the American labor scene. Yet these were the features of a recent wage dispute of bank workers in Argentina. Higher pay was the strikers' avowed goal, but the effect on the country's current industrial strife sharply contrasted with the traditionally tranquil relationship between white-collar workers and their employers, and it certainly was out of proportion with their final gains—a settlement on moderate terms that had been suggested by the Government before the strike began.

The strike was called at all banking institutions on April 16, 1959, by the 55,000-strong Bank Employees' Association (Associacion Bancaria) of Argentina which planned to continue it until the banks accepted—with the Government's approval—the union's demand for an emergency across-the-board salary increase of 1,500 pesos a month.[1] Employers had made a counteroffer of increases ranging from 250 to 1,200 pesos a month, and the Government suggested 800 pesos a month. The union rejected both proposals.

The union's demand was in line with its agreement with employers, incorporated in a Government decree effective May 1, 1958, setting bank employees' salaries and providing for their upward revision in the event the cost of living rose 20 percent within a year. In the first 2 months of 1959, following the Government's announcement of an "austerity program" for economic stabilization of the country, prices had reportedly risen 34 percent and continued to rise but less rapidly. The prices were reported to have risen 50 percent above the level of January 1, 1959. There are no data available, however, which would permit an estimate of the ratio of the demanded increase to the rise in the cost of living since the effective date of the decree.

*Prepared from information collected primarily from three Buenos Aires daily newspapers—La Prensa, Buenos Aires Herald, and Argentinisches Tageblatt—and from the New York Times and the Washington Evening Star.

[1] The peso stands at 1.2 U.S. cents on the open market, although the official rate of exchange is 5.5 cents.

Harassing work stoppages at some banks preceded the broader strike. The union had also planned a 1-day demonstration walkout on April 14 to force agreement to its pay demand and to protest the Government's attitude, but the plan was frustrated by the Government's declaration of a bank holiday beginning on the 14th. When a full-fledged strike was finally ordered, the Government declared it illegal, seized union offices, and authorized dismissal of the strikers. Some union officials were arrested forthwith, but most officials, including General Secretary Pedro A. Castillo and his deputy, Floreal Gorini, went into hiding. Subsequently, numerous rank-and-file strikers were arrested from time to time for picketing, agitating, or demonstrating.

Outbreak of Violence

The bank workers' dispute with their employers became part of Argentine labor's protest against the Government's labor policy. Minor skirmishes with the police, which occurred almost daily, turned into sharp clashes as the Government's ultimatum to the bank clerks to return to work by May 22 or lose their jobs neared expiration. On May 21, thousands of bank clerks in Buenos Aires, aided by railway workers and members of other unions, staged an angry demonstration and fought the police on their way to the Congress with a petition requesting negotiation of the bank strike and the lifting of the mobilization of railway workers effected in November 1958. Street fighting was resumed the following day, and the bank employee's union published an offer to settle the strike on terms which included reinstatement of the more than 1,000 discharged strikers, restitution of union offices, and a pay raise "larger than the Government's offer" of 800 pesos a month. But the Government was determined not to negotiate a settlement until the strike was called off. On May 28, fierce fighting broke out in Cordoba, as the police charged barricades thrown up by the bank clerks, and the railroadmen challenged Government troops trying to force them to work.

This apparent belligerence of the strikers, however, did not prevent the strike's force from ebbing to the point of complete dissipation; and the official termination of the walkout by the Bank Employees' Association on June 20 was actually a mere formality. Shortly before the strike was called off, the Government publicly repeated its proposal of an 800-peso monthly pay increase, and this time the union decided to accept it.

The Strike's Effectiveness and Implications

The strike was not entirely effective. During its early days, about 90 percent of personnel, including some higher officials, of the state-owned banks [2] struck, but this ratio did not hold true throughout the strike. The Government resorted to detailing military personnel with banking experience to help some institutions carry on a minimum of business, and names of the dismissed strikers were published in hope of inducing other strikers to return to work—and some did return. Surprisingly enough, the country's 187 private banks, including a number of foreign firms, were only slightly affected by the conflict.

Political and economic implications of the bank strike, which might indicate the real motives of the strike organizers, are somewhat obscure. All three principal union groups of Argentina supported the action, but an analysis of their composition and political leanings does not shed a lot of light on this situation. The group with which the Bank Employees' Association is affiliated is the Trade Union Unity and Cooperation Movement (Movimiento de Unidad y Cooperacion Sindical—MUCS). It is composed of 19 unions, including some conservative organizations as well as three Communist-dominated groups, and its principal purpose seems to be restoration of unity in the labor movement. Of the other two union groups, the democratic "32 Bloc" supported the strike solely on economic grounds, while the "62 Bloc" of Peronist orientation expressed its solidarity with the strikers also because it opposed the Government for various other reasons.

When the Minister of Labor declared that the strike leaders were motivated by extraneous ideologies, he most likely was alluding to the recent wave of bank strikes in several other Latin

[2] These include Banco Central de la Republica Argentina, Banco de la Nacion Argentina, Banco Hipotecario Nacional, Banco Industrial de la Republica Argentina, Banco Nacional de Ahorro Postal, and 10 provincial banks, totaling nearly 400 branches.

American countries, attributed to Communist influence. He also might have been referring to the recent expulsion from Argentina of several members of the Soviet Embassy staff in Buenos Aires on charges of agitating against the Government.

Noteworthy is the coincidence of the strike with the visit to Argentina of a mission of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which came to investigate a charge by Argentine unions that the Government was hostile to the labor movement as a whole, particularly on account of the Government's activities in mobilizing the railway workers. Some quarters considered the bank strike as a part of a general showdown between the labor movement and the Government over the wage policy and the stabilization program, while others regarded it as part of a joint effort by trade unions to overthrow the Government.

Mediation Effort

During the course of the strike, several attempts at mediation were made. Representatives of the MUCS visited the Ministry of Labor at various times in an effort to bring about a settlement, and Jose Goldsack Donoso, secretary of the Santiago, Chile, regional office of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (Confederacion Latino Americana de Sindicalistas Cristianos—CLASC), also appeared in Buenos Aires and offered to mediate the conflict. The CLASC was reported to have protested, not only to the Argentine Government but also to the United Nations, that trade union liberty was being violated in Argentina. A hitherto unknown labor organization, the American Confederation of Bank Workers, made its appearance and was reported in the press as sending a representative from Montevideo to mediate the dispute. Finally, a group of union leaders unsuccessfully sought to have the Government's ban on the bank strike and other measures taken against various labor unions declared unconstitutional in court.

Consequences

Full consequences of the bank strike are not yet apparent. It seems, however, that the strike did not induce an economic setback for the country, as essential banking transactions were conducted with skeleton forces which, as the strike persisted, were constantly augmented by returning strikers and newly hired workers.

The Government has been reported as planning, as a result of the strike, a reorganization of the State-owned banks to improve methods and introduce modern equipment with which better service could be rendered by fewer employees. A proposal to modify the law on professional organizations by providing for a secret ballot of union members before a strike could be legally declared has also been announced.

It also appears that the bank strike, as well as strikes in other industries, has resulted in the postponement of the trade union elections needed to complete the reorganization of the Argentine labor movement along democratic lines.

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U.S. Department of Labor

Union Conventions, October 16, 1959, to January 15, 1960

Date	*Organization*	*Place*
October 19	Air Line Dispatchers Association	Las Vegas, Nev.
October 19	American Commercial Telegraphers' Union	Minneapolis, Minn.
October 21	American Train Dispatchers Association	Chicago, Ill.
October 26	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers International Union.	Cincinnati, Ohio
October 26	National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers	Chicago, Ill.
October 26	Leather Workers International Union of America	New York, N.Y.
November 2	International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the U.S. and Canada.	Chicago, Ill.
November 21	National Industrial Workers Union (Ind.)	Des Moines, Iowa

A Survey of British Trade Unions

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The excerpts that follow are from a series of articles that appeared in The Economist (issues of February 21 and 28, 1959). They "examine the character of unions and their role in the postwar economy" and "discuss the changing structure of the trade union movement" in Great Britain. Another article, which was not excerpted, analyzed the problems associated with rising wages in the British postwar economy. These articles supplement another series that appeared in the British publication early last year (see Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, pp. 520–522). Minor word changes were made, and in the interest of easier reading, symbols to indicate elided material were not used.*

1. The Character of the Leadership

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS no longer contain as much of the humanity and moral fervor as was needed to bring them through their early struggles. To some extent, they are now just a trained (not always a particularly skillfully trained) corps of bargainers, whose say has been increased, but whose spirit has been eroded by the power and security that full employment brings. But the union spirit still remains. Its strength varies from dominance in the crafts and in the oldest industries (such as mining, the railways, and steel), to casual acceptance in many branches of light engineering, in shops, and in the rather self-conscious white-collar unions. But when put to the test, by seeing whether the average worker will accept any change in his working methods without his union's sanction and whether any workers will blackleg on a strike (even an obviously unprofitable one), the same resolutely negative answer nearly always emerges. Solidarity with his mates still matters.

The public image that the unions have created—or failed to dispel—among all save their most devoted sympathizers is of the poorest. It is compounded of visions of apathy, of Communist infiltration, of disputes, and of minimal attendance at branch meetings. But some of these rather depressing facts—and especially the apathy—are common to all democratic institutions. They do not contradict the fact that a man will trust his union as much as he trusts anything. Admittedly, this trust does not extend to paying the union very much money. Dues and the salaries of most trade union officials are now kept so low by the votes of union members themselves (much lower in real terms than before the war) as seriously to prejudice both the quality of service that the unions offer and their staying power in disputes.

What then are the outstanding characteristics of most of the men who do the real work in running the British unions—the sort of men who eventually fill about three-quarters of the places on the Trades Union Congress (TUC) general council, and perhaps a rather smaller proportion of the most important branch jobs in the meanwhile? The first impression is that they are devoted to keeping their organizations very much alive, but in a way almost exactly opposite to that suggested by the prodigality of their wage demands. The keen unionist has hard work to do for his union and his district and also—unless he is a full-time official (there are only 3,000 of these)—for his employer. Quite often he is concerned with committee work on his town's government and local authority agencies (such as those dealing with national assistance and unemployment), and with local Labor Party work as well. The rather solemn—though by no means humorless—frame of mind that this hard work engenders is often reinforced by two other factors. The first is the low church beliefs of many union officials, which are still reflected in their rule of widely addressing each other as "brother." The second is the almost universal—and distinctly hidebound—belief amongst unionists in the sober traditions of the past. Evolution and not revolution, the philosophy of the early craft leaders, is still the keynote of most of British trade unionism today.

Nothing shows the conservative and nonrevolutionary character of this type of union leader more clearly than his attitude towards education. Education is the key to advancement in society as it

stands: the unions' almost mystical belief in education is the touchstone of their belief in society as a whole. Almost all unions maintain a thriving education department, and union publications are stuffed with (often poorly organized) information and statistics. But even in trade union education (and especially at the labor colleges) the old-fashioned socialist morality persists. This morality shows itself in many forms, but in none more clearly than in the traditional union claim that a fair day's work, in whatever job and whatever the value of the goods produced, deserves not less than a fair day's pay.

The Doctrine of Fair Wages. The concept of a fair price is basic to union thought—and to too much of business thought as well. Its application by the unions is bedeviled by intense and persistent disagreement between craft and general unions about what is a fair demarcation or a fair differential for skill. But in wage bargaining, fairness has its own particular logical danger. For when a typical union and employer sit down to discuss a wage claim, they tend to talk at cross purposes. The union justifies its claim by last year's profits in the industry or by the rise in the cost of living since the last award, both of which are irrelevant to the employer who is planning for the future; and the employer replies by stressing the dangers that any award will have on future prospects which—being largely a matter of general trade conditions and outside the hands of the individual worker—are considered to be irrelevant by the union. The result, in conditions of inflation, has often been a "fair" increase, a more or less halfway increase by arbitration or a similar compromise.

This has been a hell of a way to run a railroad, let alone a great national economy. The major economic problem of this country in the next few years is clearly going to be to escape to a system in which market forces, rather than abstract concepts of fairness, will determine the price of labor, as well as the price of everything else. But the feeling that wages are a matter of social justice rather than mainly a function of customers' demand is now very deeply ingrained.

Restrictive Practices. All union leaders insist that it is one of their main duties to examine the impact of new methods on their members' livelihood. When this examination becomes slow or hostile, restrictive practices emerge. These restrictive practices are, to many businessmen, the most irritating of all aspects of unionism—and rightly so. Their cost in terms of economic progress is enormous.

The problem of restrictive practices is especially acute in the declining industries; many have grown up in an atmosphere in which declining firms have been protecting themselves by market sharing agreements as well, and against those government policy is now having some success. Usually—though not always—when a union in an expanding trade remains completely opposed to new methods or spends years in an interunion dispute as to who should use them, management is also at fault. Good companies rarely have this trouble. Moreover, it is only the cases of restriction that get publicity. It is surprising how often one meets a union official who spends most of his time arguing with his members—or more often with local shop stewards—in favor of management schemes for introducing piecework, streamlining production, and the like.

The Union Official. For how long is this type of hard working official likely to remain in abundant supply and in even half effective control? The average, old-fashioned union official is not in the job for the money—he would resign office at once if he were. He has deliberately accepted, as a matter of principle, much less power than is commonly credited to him in the day-to-day affairs of his union. The unions dislike all aggregations of power and wealth, including those in their own organization; and their rule books see to it that officials have as few privileges as possible. One result of this has been that too few able men have recently been seeking union office. Older men prefer to stick to their jobs; young men, who might in the past have taken a job before they were 15 and later made a career in the unions and risen to leadership, are now creamed off into the universities, management, and the Tory suburbs. Moreover, the chance that a mass of outsiders (such as working-class intellectuals in the back rooms of the TUC) will ever get into the main stream of union office is remote; in general, life service on the job is still a must. Thus, the next

generation of union leaders will have to come through the secondary modern schools and apprenticeship courses, at a time when neither is geared to the needs of the really able child. Prospects for future leadership are thus not bright.

2. The Structure of the Union Movement

THE TREND of British trade union membership is toward concentration. The number of unions is decreasing; the total membership is slowly increasing. As a result, union membership as a whole is now heavily concentrated at the large end of the union scale. Of the TUC's affiliated membership (which comprises 85 percent of all trade unionists), half is in the largest 6 unions and over two-thirds in the largest 15.

The traditional way of describing the structure of British unions has been to divide them between craft, industrial, and general unions. The craft unions are supposed to be tight guilds of skilled men, while industrial and general unions are mass organizations. However, the clearest distinction in British trade unionism today is between unions which (whatever they call themselves) are trying to advance on a "broad front" and unions which are trying to defend themselves by setting up a "strong point."

The broad front strategy has caused many craft unions to spread their membership to semiskilled and unskilled workers, and caused general unions to leap from trade to trade after their more mobile members. Two significant examples of the broad front strategy are in engineering where two major unions, both originally for craftsmen, have become largely industrial unions willing to organize anybody from highly skilled workers to canteen girls. On the other hand, none of the so-called industrial unions has succeeded in organizing all its industry.

The broad front policy, even for former craft unions, has several advantages. Contributions can be pooled, strikes by one section of the union can be financed by the dues paid by another, economies in organization can be reaped, and more weight can attach to the union's various public pronouncements. By contrast, the strong point policy is essentially restrictionist—though sometimes successful precisely for that reason. As happens in printing, all workers within a particular craft can be organized and entry regulated by a strict system of apprenticeship; and then, by using the full strength that high craft contributions and benefits give, bargains can sometimes be struck for much higher wages than the general unions (which finance themselves by contributions drawn from much poorer people) would usually dare to stand out for.

It is when unions are trying to follow a strong point strategy that demarcation strikes usually occur. If a big union is following a broad front policy, and finds that its recruitment threatens to impinge on a field that a small existing union regards as its preserve, it will not usually press ruthlessly forward; it knows that the TUC in turn will beat away any small union which encroaches on its own field. But if a craft union tries to set up a strong point, and encroaches thereby on the preserves of a smaller and weaker craft union, both sides are apt to plunge violently into battle. This sort of trouble between strong point unions can lead to a depth of bad feeling almost incomprehensible to an outsider, and to interminable interunion disputes.

The TUC should actively encourage competition for membership in industries where a broad front policy is being followed—on the grounds that, whenever possible, it is a requirement of human freedom that a man should be allowed to choose to which union he would like to belong. The TUC should depart from this principle, and try to hand down judgments allotting people and particular jobs to particular unions, only when the livelihood of others is being threatened by a holdup of work caused by a bitter dispute between two craft unions which are each following a strong point policy.

Official policy on disputes between unions is embodied in resolutions passed at a series of Trades Union Congresses, culminating with those agreed upon in 1939; and the TUC Disputes Committee has been working for over 30 years to give effect to these resolutions. Originally, it was laid down that, while no union should be allowed to influence another union's members into changing membership, voluntary transfers should be allowed; early awards consistently followed this line. But since then, partly because of a desire for a more streamlined union structure and partly from a general dislike of seceding bodies,

the awards have been more and more severe on unions accused of any sort of "poaching." As a result of an award in 1942, it has now been established that if a particular union had at any time organized the majority of workers in any grade, no other union should ever be allowed to recruit among that grade. Not a single postwar award of the disputes committee has, in fact, permitted transfers. Since these judgments both reflect and set precedents for the numerous demarcation discussions held between unions in private, it is plain that the right of workers to join the union of their choice is now being progressively limited.

Union officials have a ready answer to this charge of ossification. Further factionalism, they say, could only lead to an increase of inter-union disputes and to irresponsibility in industry. To a certain extent, unfortunately, this is true.

The changes in union structure which have taken place in the last 30 years are paralleled in a rather different form among the white-collar unions. On the one hand, there are the railway clerks, the bank clerks, and various grades of engineers, who are organized into bargaining groups in an ordinary working-class way. They sit on joint national councils and are mostly affiliated to the TUC. At the other end of the scale come the British Medical Association and the National Farmers' Union (unions in most things save unwillingness to affiliate with the TUC) which use their status as professional associations to bring direct pressure on the Government. In between come bodies like the Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the National Union of Teachers, which sit on conventional bargaining bodies and also have national standing. The trend here, however, is towards a type of organization like that of the doctors, appealing as a professional group direct to employers (or, in nationalized concerns, to the Government).

3. The Role of the Shop Steward

THE SUCCESSION to the top jobs in the British union movement generally is securely in the existing leaders' hands. Some of the 3,000 full-time jobs as union organizers are filled by appointment and others by election, but in both cases, it is usual for the people already in control eventually to get their own way about who their colleagues shall be.

Most contested elections for office in the unions nowadays tend in the end to be straight fights between a candidate (or sometimes a choice of two candidates) favored by the existing executive, against a candidate favored by the Communists. In most union elections (though with exceptions that prove the rule), the Communists do not poll more than 4 percent or so of the total vote. But there are two complicating factors. One is that in union elections only 8 percent or so of the whole union membership may bother to vote, so that the Communists have a better chance of getting in. Secondly, compared with the standards set in most other British institutions, the umpire and the partisan are not always sufficiently distinct beings at union elections. A wide-ranging judicial inquiry would be likely to unearth instances (not always only in Communist branches) where votes have been cast in the names of people who have not filled in the proper forms.

Some day soon much wider power will have to be vested in the Minister of Labor or the Registrar-General for inquiries into union elections; it is ridiculous that fear of seeing some dirty linen washed in public should make most members of the TUC so opposed to this. The structure of capitalism is not brought low when occasional crooked directors are thrown open to public obloquy or even sent to prison.

The problems that occasionally arise about the election of some of the 3,000 full-time trade union officials in Britain are as nothing, however, beside the problems that can be set by the power wielded by some of the 200,000 trade union organizers on the factory floor. There is a battle of myths about the part played by shop stewards in British industry today. Three particular arguments are worth comment. First, it is often said that, when unofficial strikes and other troubles arise, it is all the fault of the central union executives for not having a more authoritative chain of command down from the general secretary to the shop stewards and below. In point of fact, however, the chain of command in many unions which have the worst records is not worse than in most other large British institutions. Perhaps naturally, the main concern of union executives tends to be, not so much to keep down groups of militants, as to prevent them from forming horizontal groups which might rival the union's own vertically organized power.

Secondly, it is said, on the union side, that the shop steward—in his capacity as unpaid representative of the union on the factory floor, in charge of recruitment of union members, of collecting dues, and of everyday bargaining—can often be the most useful man in the whole structure of industrial relations and joint consultation. So he can be. But there is no point in denying that, with the power of a closed shop policy behind them, particular groups of shop stewards can also become antiproductive forces and focal points of individual tyranny and scandal. A dangerous dividing point has come with the growth of factory lotteries, football pools, and fining systems. If things continue as they are going now, a series of American-type scandals is only too likely eventually to break over this section of the trade union movement.

Thirdly, it is sometimes said that bad groups of shop stewards gain power only in the works of inefficient employers who do not know how to handle trade union relations. This last point is sufficient of a half-truth to deserve examination in some detail.

Trouble with shop stewards (or other part-time union representatives in a firm) is most usual in three sorts of industry in this country. First, it is particularly prevalent in industries like the docks, public markets, and some branches of transport, where the goods or services produced are highly perishable. This makes management more than ordinarily afraid of a stoppage and plays into the hands of unofficial strikers; that is one of the occupational hazards of being an employer in those trades. Secondly, the shop steward movement is strong, where the great variety of piecework systems, the numerous individual unions in a plant, and the slowness of official reference require constant coordination and bargaining by the work floor representatives. Thirdly, trouble is especially likely to arise in relatively new or cyclically volatile industries that have taken on more workers than they need in a boom and naturally run into trouble when they try to lay some of them off in a period of enforced economies or of recession.

In all these cases, good management and common sense can help to mitigate the worst problems. Where the stewards' power has grown beyond a certain point, recent experience shows that it is almost always worthwhile to stand up to a stoppage in order to restore order. But can anything more positive and progressive also be done to contain shop stewards by giving them more responsibility: by putting new life into such favorite ideals as strengthening joint consultation and workers' participation in management?

4. Worker Participation in Management

THE VARIOUS METHODS of workers' participation in management all have a checkered history. At one extreme, workers' control in any very ambitious sense has died, or is dying, a natural death in most countries. A form of workers' participation, in ownership as opposed to control, is through profit sharing. This form of industrial copartnership is enjoying a small vogue in Britain at the moment,[1] as it has done several times before; but it has never got very far. All experience suggests that devices of this sort work mainly as a useful subsidiary force for good industrial relations in firms where relations are pretty good already.

The most enduring, and probably potentially most important, form of copartnership in industry is through joint consultation. This has had its ups and downs since receiving its initial impetus in 1917. During the slump of the early 1920's, most of the works committees and joint industrial councils which had been set up were disbanded—not to be resuscitated until, in the slightly altered form of Joint Production Councils, they were reformed as part of the war effort in 1940. Since the war, enthusiasm for these councils has rather waned on both sides of industry. Although well over 1,000 have been kept in being, supposedly to help solve the problems arising out of acute labor shortages, many of the councils are used by management only as an animated bulletin board; others have degenerated in the unions' hands into forums for wage bargaining and nothing more.

The big difficulty in the way of joint consultation has proved to be that, once it gets past the animated bulletin board stage, it is almost bound to involve the delegation of powers over the dis-

[1] In 1955, when the last Ministry of Labor survey was conducted, only 310 private profit-sharing schemes were in operation; they covered only 345,000 employees, or 1.5 percent of the civilian labor force.

cipline of the men to the shop stewards. Top management is not always averse to this, particularly if the stewards are ready to cooperate about increasing productivity; but foremen and supervisors on the factory floor naturally hate it, and (except in industries like coal, where local bargaining is carefully integrated into the union procedure) the officials of local union branches often dislike it nearly as much. In Britain, the union branch official, in contrast to his American counterpart, nearly always represents workers in a region or a craft, not in a particular firm. He is apt to regard a strong local shop steward movement as his rival.

If shop stewards seem to be in the ascendant in a firm in its district, the union branch will often try to stop any bargaining competition by making a drive to get hold of the firm's consultation machinery. When the branch officials succeed in their intervention, management sees the same faces and subjects turning up at productivity meetings as at general wage bargaining sessions; and its enthusiasm for consultation may soon wane. Nor do the unions always have much use for the extra machinery. Most union officials are already assured (by full employment) of consultation on wages and conditions adequate for their minimum needs; some of them regard consultation on other matters as merely a nuisance.

Consultation takes place extensively—indeed compulsorily—in the nationalized industries. There are differing opinions about whether it is a success in economic terms, though in some (not all) cases it has led to an ease of works communication which other industries might envy.

Perhaps the most revealing experiment in an extreme form of joint consultation was that practiced in recent years by one of the major British motor companies. As the process developed in this company after the war, the management delegated very wide areas of responsibility to the workmen (in practice to the shop stewards). Wages were paid on a group bonus scheme and within the groups, the workers were given every incentive to streamline their wage structure and look after themselves. The stewards under this system naturally acquired great power, since they became representatives of management as well as of the workers; it was they, for instance, not the foremen, who determined the distribution of the labor force and the extent of overtime.

Initially the scheme was a success. Productivity increased (probably by more than it otherwise would have done), administrative costs were certainly cut, and earnings in the factory rose to be among the highest in the country; indeed, to some extent, wages may have risen too rapidly, though the effect of this on costs may have been offset by a higher degree of mechanization than in other motor firms. But when problems of redundancy had to be tackled, the brave and progressive vision of improved industrial relations largely collapsed. Under the impulse of redundancy, and allegedly also of planned infiltration by the Communist party, the shop stewards' movement fell into the hands of a restrictive group; strikes broke out; and now the experiment has been partially discontinued.

It would be defeatism to regard this single story, about many of the details of which there is still dispute, as a proof that joint consultation is bound to be a failure. But it does reinforce the lesson that abuses of the shop steward movement, and in it, are one of the most important barriers to social and industrial advance today, just as good stewards are the key to effective consultation. It reinforces the case for two reforms: (1) For legislation which would give the ordinary worker a greater opportunity to sue for damages if he is injured by a misuse of power or conspiracy by shop stewards or local union dignitaries; and (2) For using the device of courts of inquiry, not to fix up more wage compromises, but to examine instances where systems of industrial relations within a particular works seem to be operating either particularly badly or (why not?) particularly well. Such inquiries should not be undertaken by "evenly balanced" courts of trade unionists and employers, but by completely neutral investigators.

Even then, any advances to effective industrial partnership could not take place quickly in Britain: present attitudes in industry, though tempered by the rise of a new class of professional managers, are still a reflection of the stratified class structure and lack of mobility in British society as a whole. But the need, especially when mass production methods have already removed so much personal responsibility from the job, is plainly for more positive participation in at least some aspects of industrial democracy by workers on the factory floor.

Wage Chronology No. 33: New York City Laundries [1]

Supplement No. 1—1953–58

TWO WAGE REOPENINGS were permitted by the 3-year agreements dated March 3, 1952, between the family and wholesale laundries and linen suppliers and flatwork laundries and the Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York (an affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America).[2] The first reopening, to be no later than January 1953, was limited to wage rates, while the second, to be no later than January 1, 1954, and to become effective March 1 of that year, could include wages, hours, and working conditions. The one series of negotiations held under these reopening provisions took place in the fall of 1953 but did not result in agreement. In accordance with contract provisions, the matters under consideration were referred to the impartial arbitrator.

The arbitrator's award issued on December 1, 1953, for the linen supply and flatwork division increased wage rates (including minimum rates of pay), improved vacation benefits, and changed the method of computing overtime pay for noncommission routemen. The award for the family and wholesale division issued on January 21, 1954, made some changes in minimum rates but left other rates unchanged. It also established paid sick leave benefits and, like the other award, improved vacation benefits, and revised the method of computing overtime for wholesale routemen and helpers. Both awards extended the agreements to December 1, 1957, with provision for a reopening on wages no later than October 1, 1954, and for reopenings on wages, hours, or working conditions by October 1, 1955, or any subsequent year of the agreement.

No contract changes were introduced until 1956. However, in October 1954, the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Health Center was opened. Financed out of welfare fund reserves, it provided out-patient diagnostic, preventive, and therapeutic services for union members. Services of the center were extended to nonworking dependent wives of members late in 1955 and to pensioners and their spouses in April 1956.

When negotiations in the fall of 1955 did not result in an agreement, the matters in dispute were again referred to an arbitrator. The resulting awards, effective in January 1956 for both industry divisions, provided general wage increases, including increases in minimum rates, as well as improved rest periods.

The contracts were not reopened in 1956, but on November 29, 1957, the parties agreed to new contracts to extend from December 1, 1957, to December 1962. These agreements provided wage increases in January and September 1958 and in January 1960, with provision for an additional cost-of-living increment at the latter date. In addition, provision was made for a reopening on wages (if warranted by the BLS Consumer Price Index) and on contributions to the welfare fund by December 1, 1960. A further reopening on wages, hours, or working conditions is permitted by November 4, 1961. In addition to changing wage rates, the new contracts improved health and welfare benefits, as indicated in the following tables.

[1] For the basic chronology, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1953, pp. 39–44, or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 33.

[2] The Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York changed its name to the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board in June 1957.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision [1]		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Inside employees [3]	Outside employees	
Nov. 30, 1953 (arbitration award of Dec. 1, 1953), linen supply and flatwork division.	Production workers: 5 cents an hour increase. Engineers: 10 cents an hour increase. Maintenance men: 7.5 cents an hour increase.	Noncommission routemen (drivers) and helpers: $4 a week increase. Commission routemen (drivers): $3 a week increase in wages and $4 a week increase in minimum rate.	Minimum weekly guarantee for women production workers increased by $1.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision [1]		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Inside employees [2]	Outside employees	
Jan. 25, 1954 (arbitration award of Jan. 21, 1954), family and wholesale division.			Minimum weekly guarantee for women production workers increased by $3.
Jan. 23, 1956 (arbitration awards of Jan. 9, 1956), both divisions.	Production workers: 5 cents an hour increase. Engineers and maintenance men: 7.5 cents an hour increase.	Wholesale and linen supply and flatwork noncommission routemen and special delivery routemen, and linen supply and flatwork helpers: $5 a week increase. Linen supply and flatwork trailer routemen: $6 a week increase. Wholesale regular routemen's helpers: $4 a week increase. Wholesale routemen's helpers employed by the day: $1 a day increase.	No general wage increase for commission routemen. Minimum weekly guarantees increased: $10 for first 17 weeks of employment of newly hired family routemen; $2 for women production workers in linen supply and flatwork division; and $1 for women production workers in family and wholesale division.
Jan. 6, 1958 (agreements of Dec. 1, 1957), both divisions.	Production workers: 7.5 cents an hour increase. Engineers and maintenance men: 10 cents an hour increase. Officeworkers: $4 a week increase.	Noncommission routemen and helpers: $5 a week increase.	No general wage increase for commission routemen. Family commission routemen: $65 established as guarantee of weekly earnings, effective Feb. 2, 1958. Linen supply and flatwork commission routemen: $5 a week increase in minimum rate. Minimum weekly guarantee for women production workers increased by $2. In addition, agreements provided for— (a) Deferred increases as follows: Inside production workers, 5 cents an hour on Sept. 22, 1958, and 2.5 cents on Jan. 4, 1960. Engineers and maintenance men, 10 cents an hour on Sept. 22, 1958, and 5 cents on Jan. 4, 1960. Noncommission routemen and helpers, $3 a week on Sept. 22, 1958, and $2 a week on Jan. 4, 1960. (b) Effective Jan. 4, 1960, a cost-of-living increase equal to the percentage increase in the BLS Consumer Price Index for New York City between Nov. 15, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959.
Sept. 22, 1958 (agreements of Dec. 1, 1957), both divisions.	Production workers: 5 cents an hour increase. Engineers and maintenance men: 10 cents an hour increase. Officeworkers: $2 a week increase.	Noncommission routemen and helpers: $3 a week increase.	No general wage increase for commission routemen, but increase in weekly guarantee of $3 for linen supply and flatwork routemen and $5 for family routemen. Minimum weekly guarantee for women production workers increased by $4.

[1] Unless otherwise stated, changes in provision applied to both wages and minimum rates.

[2] Inside employees include piece- and time-rated production workers, engineers, and maintenance men.

B—Minimum plant hourly wage rates [1]

Effective date	Family and wholesale division	Linen supply and flatwork division	Effective date	Family and wholesale division	Linen supply and flatwork division
Mar. 3, 1952	$0.85	$0.85	Jan. 6, 1958	$0.975	$1.025
Nov. 30, 1953		.90	Sept. 22, 1958	1.025	1.075
Jan. 23, 1956	.90	.95			

[1] Minimum plant rates apply after the first month of employment for employees with 3 or more months of experience in the industry and after the first 3 months of employment for other employees. The December 1957 agreements provided that effective Jan. 4, 1960, minimum hourly rates would be raised 2.5 cents plus an amount equal to the percentage increase in the BLS Consumer Price Index for New York City (1947–49=100) between Nov. 15, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959.

D—Minimum Weekly Guarantees, Selected Occupations

Occupation	March 1952		Jan. 25, 1954	Nov. 30, 1953	Jan. 23, 1956		Jan. 6, 1958		Sept. 22, 1958	
	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork
INSIDE EMPLOYEES										
Production workers:										
Men	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.	40 hours' work.
Women	$29.00	$33.00	$32.00	$34.00	$33.00	$36.00	$35.00	$38.00	$39.00	$42.00
Officeworkers							[1] 40.00	[1] 40.00	42.00	42.00
OUTSIDE EMPLOYEES										
Linen supply and flatwork: [2]										
Routemen, noncommission		70.00		74.00		79.00		84.00		87.00
Helpers		54.50		58.50		63.50		68.50		71.50
Special delivery routemen		57.60		61.60		66.60		71.60		74.60
Routemen, commission		70.00		74.00		79.00		84.00		87.00
Office towel: [2]										
Routemen, noncommission		65.10		69.10		74.10		79.10		82.10
Helpers		52.80		56.80		61.80		66.80		69.80
Special delivery routemen		57.10		61.10		66.10		71.10		74.10
Wholesale:										
Routemen (drivers), noncommission	67.70		67.70		72.70		77.70		80.70	
Helpers	50.20		50.20		54.20		59.20		62.20	
Special delivery routemen (drivers)	57.70		57.70		62.70		67.70		70.70	
Family:										
Routemen (drivers), commission	[3] 50.00		[3] 50.00		[3] 60.00		[4] 65.00		[4] 70.00	
	[5] 44.00		[5] 44.00		[5] 44.00					

[1] Rates for officeworkers added to contract at this time, although these workers were previously covered by the agreement.
[2] Rates apply after 30 days for employees with prior experience in the industry and after 90 days for inexperienced employees.
[3] Effective for first 17 weeks of employment.
[4] Effective Feb. 2, 1958, minimum guarantee extended to all family commission routemen and to all periods of the year and made applicable to earnings averaged over a 6-month interval.
[5] Effective during July and August of each year.

E—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision		
	Overtime Pay		
	Inside employees	Outside employees	
		Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork
Jan. 25, 1954 (arbitration of award of Jan. 21, 1954), family and wholesale division.			
Nov. 30, 1953 (arbitration award of Dec. 1, 1953), linen supply and flatwork division.		Changed to—All noncommission employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 47 hours a week, including a daily 1-hour lunch period; overtime rate computed on basis of 42-hour week.	Changed to—All noncommission employees except office towel service: Time and one-half for work in excess of 47 hours a week, including a daily 1-hour lunch period; overtime rate to be computed on basis of 42-hour week. Office towel employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 43 hours a week; overtime rate computed on basis of 38-hour week.
Dec. 1, 1957 (agreements of same date), both divisions.	Holiday to be considered as time worked in computing overtime.	Same.	Same.

E—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	
	Vacation Pay		
Jan. 25, 1954 (arbitration award of Jan. 21, 1954), family and wholesale division. Nov. 30, 1953 (arbitration award of Dec. 1, 1953), linen supply and flatwork division.	Changed to—All employees: 1 week's vacation with pay for 1 but less than 4 years' continuous service and 2 weeks after 4 or more years' service.	Changed to—All employees: 1 week's vacation with pay for 1 but less than 3 years' continuous service and 2 weeks after 3 or more years' service.	
Dec. 1, 1957 (agreements of same date), both divisions.			Added—All employees: Pro rata vacation pay for employees with 1 or more years' service upon termination of employment. Vacation pay for inside employees no less than minimum weekly guarantee; and for routemen, their helpers, and office employees to be based on regular pay for full workweek.
	Holiday Pay		
Jan. 23, 1956 (arbitration award of Jan. 9, 1956), both divisions.	Added—All employees: 8 hours' pay for holidays falling on Saturday. Changed to—Inside employees: Holiday pay for pieceworkers to be based on earnings during workweek in which the holiday occurred divided by number of days worked during week.		
Dec. 1, 1957 (agreements of same date), both divisions.	Changed to—Inside employees: Time and one-half for makeup work during the week and on Saturday of holiday week; double time (total) for work on paid holiday if makeup performed in week or on Saturday; and double time and one-half (total) for work on holiday or Sunday if no makeup during week or on Saturday.		
	Commission drivers: Increased to flat sum of $10 for the holiday and $7 for Saturday makeup time during holiday week.		
	Paid Sick Leave		
Jan. 25, 1954 (arbitration award of Jan. 21, 1954), family and wholesale division.	Established—All employees: 5 days' sick leave for employees with 1 or more years of service.		Unused sick leave to be used as additional vacation time or paid for in cash, at employer's option.
Dec. 1, 1957 (agreements of same date), both divisions.	Added—All employees: pro rata sick leave pay for employees with 1 or more years of service upon termination of employment.	Added—All employees: Pro rata sick leave pay for employees with 1 or more years of service upon termination of employment.	Family and wholesale: (1) No employee to be required to take time off in lieu of payment for accumulated sick leave. (2) Payment for sick leave for inside employees to be on same basis as vacation pay; for routemen, on the basis of the average earnings for 52 weeks.
	Paid Rest Period		
Jan. 23, 1956 (arbitration awards of Jan. 9, 1956), both divisions.	Changed to—Inside employees: Daily summer rest period extended. New period to be from June 15 to Sept. 15 of each year.		

E—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision: Family and wholesale	Provision: Linen supply and flatwork	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Health and Welfare Benefits		
	Correction—*Maternity benefits:* $57, effective Nov. 1, 1942; changed to $25 for miscarriage, $100 for Caesarean, and $50 for normal delivery, effective July 1, 1948.		
Apr. 1, 1951, both divisions.	----------		Added— $500 paidup life insurance for retirees. Hospital and surgical benefits extended for first year of retirement.
Oct. 1, 1954, both divisions.	Established— *Medical benefits:* All employees—ambulatory patients provided free diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive medical care at Amalgamated Laundry Workers Health Center.		
Nov. 1, 1955, both divisions.	Added— *Medical benefits:* Health Center care extended to dependent unemployed wives of employees.		
Apr. 2, 1956, both divisions.	----------		Added— *Medical benefits:* Health Center care extended to retirees and their spouses.
Apr. 2, 1956, both divisions.	Changed to— *Life insurance:* $1,000		$500 to be paid to beneficiary upon proof of death, with remainder payable in 10 equal monthly installments.
	Daily hospital benefits: $9, up to 31 days. *Surgical benefits* to $200.		
Feb. 1, 1958, both divisions.	Added— *Hospitalization, surgical and maternity benefits:* Extended to dependent unemployed spouses.		Benefits extended to retirees' dependents for 1 year after retirement. These, as well as weekly sickness and accident benefits, also extended to retirees during any period in which earnings in the industry made them ineligible for retirement benefits.
June 1, 1958, both divisions.	Changed— Eligibility for surgical and sickness and accident benefits to 4 weeks of covered employment and union membership.		
Sept. 22, 1958, both divisions.	Changed to— *Life insurance:* For employees with 3 years' covered employment, $2,000 insurance for those earning $2,600 but less than $3,900 during preceding calendar year and $3,000 for employees earning $3,900 or more.		No change in $1,000 life insurance for employees earning less than $2,600 during preceding calendar year or with less than 3 years' covered employment. (Work as a union member in each of 40 weeks during a calendar year constituted 1 year of covered employment.) Amount of life insurance adjusted on basis of annual earnings prior to Sept. 22, 1958, and annually thereafter to Jan. 1. After 10 years' covered employment, amount of insurance in effect could not be reduced by a subsequent reduction in earnings. Life insurance for retirees reduced to $500 only after 6 months of retirement.
	Pension		
Apr. 1, 1951, both divisions.	----------		Monthly pension forfeited for any month during which the annuitant earned $50 or more.
Sept. 1, 1952, both divisions.	----------		Limitation on monthly earnings of pensioners raised to $75.
Nov. 1, 1956,[1] both divisions.	Added— Reduced benefits for women employees retiring at age 62 and prior to age 65.		
Dec. 1, 1958, both divisions.	----------		Limitation on monthly earnings of pensioners raised to $100.

[1] Retirement age for working women was reduced in October 1956 by Federal social security legislation.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases *

Labor Relations

Review of NRAB Decisions. The U.S. Supreme Court held [1] that a former railroad employee is precluded from bringing court action for damages for his alleged wrongful dismissal after having chosen to pursue the Railway Labor Act remedy which resulted in a determination by the National Railroad Adjustment Board that his dismissal was justified.

In this case, an employee who was discharged by the railroad authorized the union to take his grievance before the NRAB, contending that he was discharged without cause since his dismissal was based on a refusal to obey an order which violated the collective bargaining contract between the railroad and the union, and alleging that the investigation of the incident did not conform to the procedure specified in the contract. The claim was denied. Subsequently, the employee instituted an action in a Federal district court to recover damages from the railroad for the alleged wrongful discharge. The lower court decision against the employee was reversed by a Federal court of appeals which predicated jurisdiction to entertain the action on a finding that the Board made no determination on the merits.

In reversing the court of appeals, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Board's decision was adverse to the employee on the merits of the case as well as on the procedural question which had been raised. Moreover, noting that section 3 First (m) of the RLA provides that the Adjustment Board's "awards shall be final and binding upon both parties to the dispute, except insofar as they shall contain a money award," the Court held that the employee was precluded from seeking damages in a subsequent court action. The term "money award" as used in this section, the Court stated, means an award directing the payment of money, and to interpret the term as a refusal to award a money payment would distort the language. From a consideration of the terms, purposes, and legislative history of the act, the Court concluded that it was designed for the effective and final decision of grievances which arise daily on matters of the administration and application of collective bargaining agreements, and to hold that an employee may litigate a grievance which he failed to sustain before the Board would reduce decisions of the Board to advisory opinions.

Noting that the provisions for enforcement of money awards in the Railway Labor Act establish procedures affording the railroads some opportunity to relitigate the issues decided by the Adjustment Board, the Court stated that any disparity in judicial review was created by the Congress.

In the opinion of the dissenting justices, an award of no damages is as much a "money award" as an award of 6 cents. The words "money award," they stated, are descriptive of the nature of the claim, setting that class apart from other suits which involve, for example, seniority rights. The result of the majority opinion, that an employee asserting a money claim cannot get court review if he loses the Board decision while the employer can obtain it if the employee wins, raises questions of constitutional magnitude, they asserted. It gives one party to a lawsuit an extra chance to prevail.

NRAB Jurisdiction. The U.S. Supreme Court held [2] that the National Railroad Adjustment Board has exclusive primary jurisdiction over a back-wage dispute between a retired employee and a railroad based on the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement.

The Federal district court in which a retired railroad employee instituted an action for back wages allegedly due under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, stayed the proceedings awaiting the disposition of similar claims before

*Prepared in the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[1] *Union Pacific R.R.* v. *Price* (U.S. Sup. Ct., June 29, 1959).

[2] *Pennsylvania R.R.* v. *Day* (U.S. Sup. Ct., June 29, 1959).

the NRAB. Following the NRAB's rejection of the claims, the district court dismissed the complaint on the ground that the Board's interpretation was final and as such binding on the claimant in this case. This decision was reversed by a court of appeals, which held that the Board's determination of claims to which this employee was not a party was not binding on him, and that the district court had jurisdiction over the claim.

In reversing, the U.S. Supreme Court noted that the Railway Labor Act grants jurisdiction to the National Railroad Adjustment Board of disputes between railroads and employees, who are defined as including ". . . every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that of an employee. . . ." There is nothing in the act, the Court stated, requiring the relationship to exist throughout the administrative proceedings. The purpose of the act is fulfilled if the claim arises out of the relationship which the Congress regulated. Moreover, the Court held that the jurisdiction of the Board is primary and exclusive since all the considerations which led the Congress to entrust an expert administrative board with the interpretation of collective bargaining agreements are equally applicable when the employee has retired and seeks compensation for work performed while he was on active service.

The dissenting justices reasoned that the claimant in this case, having retired, was not in the service of the railroad nor subject to its continuing authority to supervise the manner of rendition of his service within the meaning of the term "employee" as defined in the RLA. Nor are the problems involved in suits by former employees and active employees necessarily the same, since active employees share daily activities of which the retired employees are no longer a part. In addition, the justices asserted, construing the Railway Labor Act to compel employees to submit their claims to the NRAB for final determination, while railroads are allowed court review of wage claims against them, denies employees equal protection of the law.

Unlawful Coercion by Minority Union. A U.S. court of appeals held[3] that a union engaged in an unfair labor practice in violation of section 8(b)(1)(A) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, when it picketed an employer's plant and conducted a boycott campaign in order to force the employer to recognize the union as the bargaining representative of its employees after the employees rejected the union in an NLRB election.

When the employer and the former certified bargaining representative in this case failed to reach an agreement with respect to contract terms, the union called an economic strike and began picketing the employer's plant. The company continued operations with replacements and strikers who returned to work. At a subsequent NLRB election, the union was rejected by a majority of the employees who were eligible to vote. However, the union continued picketing peacefully, using signs stating that the union was on strike and that the company was unfair to organized labor, and urging the public not to buy the company's products. In addition, the union conducted a consumer boycott campaign.

On the basis of the evidence presented in the ensuing unfair labor practice proceeding, the Board found that the union continued picketing and boycotting after the election for the purpose of compelling the employer to recognize it as the representative of the employees who had rejected it. This conduct, the Board stated, is economic pressure designed to force the employer to capitulate to the union's demands. In addition, the Board reasoned that damage to the employer's business, caused by such pressure, also affects the employees by threatening their livelihood. Therefore, the Board issued a cease and desist order, holding that the union was violating section 8(b)(1)(A) of the amended NLRA which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing or to refrain from union representation altogether.

In affirming the decision of the Board,[4] the court of appeals held that the Board's construction of section 8(b)(1)(A) did not conflict with

[3] *NLRB* v. *United Rubber Workers (O'Sullivan Rubber Corp.)* (C.A. 4, June 26, 1959).

[4] Compare *Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters* v. *NLRB* (C.A.D.C., Nov. 26, 1958), Monthly Labor Review, February 1959, p. 174; and *NLRB* v. *International Association of Machinists*, 263 F. 2d 796 (C.A. 9, Feb. 4, 1959).

other provisions in the act. Distinguishing the right to picket from the right to strike, the court stated that the unfair activity in this case did not come within section 13 which provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to interfere with the right to strike. Moreover, the court pointed out that regardless of the provisions in section 13, there is no question that violent picketing is prohibited by section 8(b)(1)(A), and held that the language of that section is broad enough to include coercive picketing.

Refuting the argument that the broad interpretation of section 8(b)(1)(A) adopted by the Board in this case would encompass and render purposeless the specific prohibition in section 8(b)(4)(c) against activities to force an employer to recognize one union when another has been certified as the representative of his employees, the court stated that the legislative history of the act shows that section 8(b)(1)(A) was intended as an enlargement upon the more specific provisions. In addition, the court continued, the construction of the section should not be crippled because there is some overlapping with another provision.

The court also held that the activity in this case is not within section 8(c) which provides that the dissemination of views in oral or visual form is not evidence of an unfair labor practice. Speech itself is not protected when it encourages a breach of law, the court noted, nor is peaceful picketing protected when its object is illegal.

In the opinion of the dissenting justice, inasmuch as section 8(b)(1)(A) had for many years been construed as not precluding the type of conduct in which the union was engaging in this case, the interpretation should not be changed without a legislative determination.

State Jurisdiction of Wrongful Discharge. The Supreme Court of North Carolina recently held [5] that the amended National Labor Relations Act does not preclude the courts of the State from adjudicating a damage claim resulting from a wrongful discharge for union membership in violation of the State Right-to-Work Act.[6]

In this case, the National Labor Relations Board refused to consider an employee's claim of wrongful discharge in violation of the unfair labor practice provisions of the NLRA, as amended, since the interstate revenue of his former employer did not meet its jurisdictional standards. The employee then instituted an action for damages for wrongful discharge in a North Carolina State court, alleging that his discharge was in violation of the North Carolina Right-to-Work Act which provides, in part, that an employer may not require any person to refrain from membership in any labor organization as a condition of employment, and that persons deprived of employment in violation of this section are entitled to recover the damages they sustained from the employer. Pursuant to a jury finding that the dismissal was, in fact, for union membership, the trial court entered judgment for the employee and awarded damages. This decision was appealed by the employer who contended that the State court had no jurisdiction since the subject matter of the action has been preempted by the amended NLRA.[7]

In affirming the decision of the trial court, the Supreme Court of North Carolina found that the business of the employer in this case affected interstate commerce and, accordingly, considered the recent U.S. Supreme Court labor cases on the subject of preemption, which the North Carolina court stated "seem to be in irreconcilable conflict." From its consideration of the Federal cases, the State court concluded that unless the North Carolina courts have jurisdiction in this action, the aggrieved employee has no forum—a result counter to the State court's "conception of justice."

With respect to State jurisdiction, the court pointed out that in this case it was not seeking to administer the NLRA, but merely to enforce the provisions of the State Right-to-Work Act which have no counterpart in the Federal Act. Noting that section 14(b) of the amended NLRA provides that the Federal law does not authorize closed shops in States where right-to-work laws have been enacted, and that a State needs no special authority to treat with intrastate business, the court reasoned that the States have authority to enforce right-to-work laws with respect to both intrastate and interstate operations, and that the duty to enforce these laws should not be surrendered without a clear mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court. Moreover, the court stated that the amended NLRA does not prescribe procedures

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[5] *Willard* v. *Huffman* (N.C. Sup. Ct., June 12, 1959).
[6] N.C. Gen. Stat., Ch. 95, § 78–84 (1958).
[7] Compare *San Diego Building Trades Council* v. *Garmon*, 359 U.S. 236 (1959), Monthly Labor Review, June 1959, pp. 669–670.

for dealing with tortious conduct and, therefore, reasoned that State jurisdiction to award damages for such conduct has not been eliminated, irrespective of whether such conduct constitutes an unfair labor practice.

Validity of Agency Shop Clause. The Indiana Appellate Court held [8] that an agency shop agreement is not illegal under the Indiana Right-To-Work Act.[9]

In this case, the employer refused to execute a collective bargaining agreement which contained an agency shop clause, i.e., an agreement providing that union membership is not compulsory but requiring, as a condition of continued employment, that an employee pay the union, the certified bargaining representative, a sum of money equal to the fees, dues, and assessments paid by the union members. Seeking an injunction against the union's continued insistence on the inclusion of this clause in the contract, the employer asserted that such provisions are in violation of the Indiana Right-To-Work Act. An injunction was denied by the lower court.

The Indiana Appellate Court, in affirming, pointed out that although the Right-To-Work Act in Indiana prohibits agreements and conduct which condition employment on union membership, it does not prohibit an agreement requiring nonunion employees to pay dues and other charges to a labor organization which is the employees' exclusive bargaining representative. There were two types of right-to-work laws in effect in other jurisdictions prior to the enactment of this statute in Indiana, the court stated. Some of these laws prohibited the requirement of either membership or payment of dues, while others precluded only the requirement of membership. Therefore, the court found, from the fact that the law enacted in Indiana included only the prohibition on membership requirements, it seems clear that the legislature did not intend to prohibit agency shop agreements.

In rendering this decision the Indiana Appellate Court noted that State right-to-work laws are authorized by section 14(b) of the amended National Labor Relations Act, which provides that "Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any State or Territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by State or Territorial law," and stated that whether or not this provision authorizes a State legislature to prohibit agency shop agreements is a matter which would require an extensive exploration of the doctrine of Federal preemption. However, since the court held that the State law did not prohibit an agency shop agreement, it was not confronted with that question in this case.

Extension of Dues-Reimbursement Penalty. The National Labor Relations Board held [10] that the remedy of dues-reimbursement is applicable to all closed shop agreements and to exclusive hiring hall agreements which do not provide the safeguards required by the Board, whether or not actual exaction of payments is established, since the mere existence of such agreements is sufficient to establish unlawful coercion in the payment of money by employees.

In an earlier proceeding involving the union and employer association in this case, the Board found that the parties maintained an unlawful closed shop hiring arrangement and that, to implement the closed shop, the union operated an exclusive hiring hall which did not conform to the standards prescribed by the Board.[11] A consent decree enforcing the Board's cease and desist order was entered by a Federal court of appeals. Nevertheless, the unlawful hiring arrangement was continued unchanged and, in the ensuing unfair labor practice proceeding to which the employer association was not a respondent but was named only because it was a party to the contract, the Board found that the union violated the amended NLRA by continuing the closed shop agreement and illegal hiring hall in effect, and ordered that the union reimburse all employees for dues, fees, and other money collected from the employees pursuant to the unlawful arrangement.

In ordering the dues-reimbursement penalty in this instance, the Board reconsidered and over-

[8] *Meade Electric Co.* v. *Hagberg* (Ind. App. Ct., June 19, 1959).

[9] Burns' Ind. Stats., § 40–2701–6 (1957).

[10] *Local 138, International Union of Operating Engineers* and *Nassau and Suffolk Contractors' Association,* 123 NLRB No. 167 (June 1, 1959).

[11] See *Mountain Pacific Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, Inc.* and *Lewis,* 119 NLRB 883 (1957).

ruled its prior decisions [12] concerning this remedy to the extent that those decisions held that proof of the actual exaction of money from employees under an unlawful contract is required in order to warrant the remedy of reimbursement. Asserting that proof of the actual exaction of payments need not be established inasmuch as the existence of an unlawful contract in and of itself is sufficient to establish the element of coercion, the Board held that the dues-reimbursement remedy is applicable to all closed shop agreements and exclusive hiring hall agreements which do not provide the requisite safeguards. By way of further clarification, the Board stated that when a union is the sole respondent party, it shall be liable for all sums paid by the employees of all the employers covered by an unlawful contract. In addition, when the case involves a multiemployer contract, each employer named a respondent party shall be jointly and severally liable with the union, but only for reimbursements of sums paid by its own employees, as an employer participates in a contract only to the extent its own employees are involved.

Unilateral Wage Increase Approved. The NLRB held [13] that an employer did not violate the amended NLRA by giving a wage increase without notice to a union, when the union's certification was more than a year old, there was a reasonable basis for the employer's good-faith belief that the union no longer represented a majority of the employees, and evidence that the union did represent a majority was not subsequently produced.

Five months after his plant was struck, the employer in this case granted a wage increase without notifying the union. The increase, the employer contended, was granted because business had improved and his competitors had raised wages. He alleged that it was instituted unilaterally inasmuch as he had reason to believe that the union no longer represented a majority of his employees, since (1) the union had won an election by only a slim majority more than a year previously, (2) at the time the increase was granted, the plant was operating with permanent replacements for the strikers, and strikers who had returned to work, and (3) the union had not contacted the employer for 3 months.

The Board in dismissing the refusal-to-bargain charges brought by the union, found that the circumstances in this case were sufficient to give rise to a reasonable doubt that the union continued to represent a majority of the employees. Two of its members reasoned that after the lapse of the certification year, the certification creates only a presumption of a continued majority which an employer may overcome by producing sufficient evidence to cast doubt on the union's status. However, if an employer, relying on a good-faith doubt of majority, unilaterally changes working conditions, he "acts at his peril," they asserted. If the union did, in fact, represent a majority of the employees, the employer's conduct was a refusal to bargain within the scope of section 8(a)(5) of the act. On the other hand, if, as in this instance, it was not proved that the union represented a majority at the time the unilateral action was taken, the employer did not commit an unfair labor practice.

The third member of the majority reasoned that the determining factor is good faith. When the certification year has expired, he asserted, and an employer who has not committed any unfair labor practices has a reasonable basis for a good-faith belief that the union no longer represents a majority of its employees, the employer is justified in refusing to recognize or bargain with the union and may take unilateral action. Therefore, in the opinion of this member, the employer in this case, having acted in good faith, was not guilty of committing an unfair labor practice, regardless of the actual majority status of the union at the time the unilateral action was taken.

The two dissenting members of the Board were of the opinion that, after the certification year, an employer who believes in good faith that the union no longer represents a majority of the employees may refuse to recognize and bargain with the certified representative. However, they asserted that good faith is no defense to unilateral action since such action would necessarily have an adverse effect on the union's position in a subsequent election to determine the union's status.

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[12] See *Local 231, United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry* and *J. S. Brown-E. F. Olds Plumbing and Heating Corp.*, 115 NLRB 594 (1956); *Carpenters' District Council of Rochester* and *Osgood*, 122 NLRB No. 38 (Dec. 3, 1958); and *Local 2232, United Brotherhood of Carpenters* and *Legg*, 122 NLRB No. 41 (Dec. 4, 1958).

[13] *Stoner Rubber Co.* and *Local 629, International Chemical Workers*, 123 NLRB No. 152 (June 1, 1959).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 1, 1959

PAN AMERICAN World Airways and the Transport Workers Union reached agreement on a 2-year contract, retroactive to December 1, 1958. Subject to ratification by union members, the new contract provides increases ranging from $39 to $53 a month, plus a 15-percent differential for jet flights.

July 6

TEAMSTER PRESIDENT James R. Hoffa disclosed that his union and the independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges have reached a tentative jurisdictional agreement covering Hawaii, whereby "the warehouses off the docks will necessarily be the Teamsters', while those on the docks will . . . be under the jurisdiction of the longshoremen." (See also p. 1030 of this issue.)

July 8

THE HOTEL TRADES COUNCIL, representing 14 unions, and the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., signed a 3-year agreement for 35,000 employees of 190 major hotels, featuring a reduction in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours for about 2,500 engineers and maintenance personnel beginning in June 1960. Wage increases were also negotiated. (See also p. 1028 of this issue.)

July 9

AN ARBITRATION AWARD was handed down in New York City for members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, under which engineers permanently assigned aboard ships operating from Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports will receive severance pay ranging from 1 month's to a full year's wages, depending on length of service, if their ships are transferred to foreign flags. (See also p. 1029 of this issue.)

July 10

THE northern and central California chapters of the Associated General Contractors, Inc., and the Teamsters union agreed on a 3-year contract providing 19-cent-an-hour increases each year of the contract term for the 5,000 workers affected. The first increase became effective July 1. (See also p. 1027 of this issue.)

Earlier, the Teamsters and four construction contractors associations in southern California agreed on a 3-year contract, subject to ratification by the 8,000 workers affected, calling for hourly wage increases of 22.5 cents retroactive to June 28, plus 21 cents in May of 1960 and 1961.

July 12

THE Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers negotiated, under a wage reopening clause, pay increases averaging 10 cents an hour for 4,300 employees of the Corn Products Co.'s plants in Argo and Pekin, Ill., North Kansas City, Mo., and Corpus Christi, Tex.

July 14

CALLED before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field for the third time, Teamster President James R. Hoffa denied various charges against him, including those of alleged attempts to undercut the New York City Teamsters' wage demands in 1954 and to pack the board of Teamsters' monitors, and fought the committee counsel's efforts to link him with alleged Communists in the ranks of West Coast longshoremen. (See also p. 1031 and pp. 983–991 of this issue.)

FEDERAL DISTRICT Judge F. Dickinson Letts appointed Lawrence T. Smith to the board of monitors as successor to Godfrey P. Schmidt who resigned last month (see Chron. item for June 10, 1959, MLR, Aug. 1959).

July 15

MEMBERS of the Steelworkers union struck 12 major steel firms, following failure of negotiations which had been extended for 2 weeks after the expiration of the collective bargaining contracts. (See also p. 1026 of this issue.)

A 2-YEAR CONTRACT with 10 New York City newspapers was approved, following more than 7 months' negotiations, by a referendum of Local 6 of the International Typographical Union. The terms of the pact, applicable to about 2,900 composing room workers, included a $7 weekly package increase over the contract's life, with $4 retroactive to December 8, 1958, and agreement to arbitrate any new disputes over the resetting of local advertisements received by the papers in plate or mat form. (See also p. 1028 of this issue.)

THE U.S. SENATE confirmed Ewan Clague for a fourth 4-year term as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

July 16

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Asheville, N.C., fined Local 55 of the Teamsters $50,000 and sentenced its secretary-treasurer, Hugh L. Rutledge, to serve 18 months in jail and pay a $5,000 fine for violating the court's injunction prohibiting discrimination against an unorganized trucking firm. In an effort to organize the firm's employees, the local had attempted to induce four unionized trucking

companies to refuse to accept the nonunion concern's freight at interchange terminals.

THE New York State Labor Relations Board rejected a petition from a self-styled independent union for certification as a bargaining agent for superintendents in four Manhattan buildings. The board found that the local did not engage in collective bargaining within the meaning of the requirements of the State law. This decision implemented the board's recently stated policy of confining certification to organizations which clearly establish on the record that they not only are organized for the nominal purposes of collective bargaining, but actually function for those purposes. The case was *Helsid Realty Corp.* and *Local 21, Organized Building & Factory Service Employees Union.*

In findings made by a grand jury on the same date, three principal officers of the union were accused of soliciting bribes from landlords in an attempt to obtain "sweetheart" contracts.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had signed a 2-year agreement with the Los Angeles chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association. The contract, covering about 8,000 workers, provided for wage increases of 25 cents an hour in each contract year. Subsistence payments were increased from $8 to $9 a day.

July 22

A 19-DAY STRIKE of 88 longshoremen, joined the second day by 1,500 other dockworkers of the port of Philadelphia, over an allegedly unsafe method of unloading sugar from a freighter ended when Local 1291 of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration. The arbitrator found for the union.

July 23

A SUPERIOR COURT JURY in Henderson, N.C., convicted eight members of the Textile Workers Union, including the TWUA vice president and director for the Carolinas, Boyd E. Payton, and two other union officials, on charges of conspiring to burn or dynamite installations of the strike-bound Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills (see Chron. item for Apr. 19, 1959, MLR, June 1959).

A week later, Mr. Payton announced that the National Labor Relations Board had dismissed the union's complaint that the company refused to bargain in good faith on the grounds that investigation disclosed insufficient evidence of the union charges.

MEMBERS of the Leather Goods, Plastic and Novelty Workers ratified an agreement with the ladies' handbag manufacturers of the New York City area, covering about 5,000 workers in 125 establishments. The terms included an estimated 14-percent increase in wages and fringe benefits over a 3-year period. (See also p. 1029 of this issue.)

July 24

A 2-YEAR AGREEMENT between the Teamsters and the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc., ended a 40-day strike that had idled about 40,000 workers in the New York City metropolitan area. The contract terms, subsequently ratified by union members, included weekly wage raises for the 1,400 warehouse employees affected—$6 in the first and $3 in the second contract year for male employees, and $3 and $2, respectively, for women workers.

July 27

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS negotiated a 1-year contract with the New Jersey Zinc Co., ending a brief walkout of about 2,000 workers at the company's Palmerton, Pa., plant. The pact's provisions included a general wage increase of 8 cents an hour.

July 28

THE International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association agreed on a 3-year contract for 17,000 West Coast Longshoremen and waterfront employees. A new feature of the contract was an agreement by the employers to contribute $1.5 million during the first contract year to a fund as payment for the workers' share of the results of increased productivity in return for the union's promise to furnish competent personnel to man laborsaving devices. The pact also provided for wage increases and additional fringe benefits. (See also p. 1027 of this issue.)

July 30

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 100 in Cincinnati obtained a temporary restraining order from a court of common pleas to prevent a group of 15 pro-Hoffa members from entering union headquarters or interfering with the local's operations. Eleven of the group, who had seized the union's offices earlier, were arrested and charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct. The group had been seeking to form a separate local ever since a pro-Hoffa slate of candidates was defeated in the local's election last winter.

Developments in Industrial Relations *

Collective Bargaining

Steel. Failure of the United Steelworkers of America and the Nation's 12 major basic steel companies to agree on new contracts resulted in a work stoppage that began July 15; as the month ended, more than 85 percent of the country's basic steel capacity was shut down. Indefinite extension of a relatively few contracts between the union and smaller steel producing companies, along with unorganized companies or those with contracts with other unions, prevented a complete shutdown. After the strike began, meetings between union and company representatives were conducted under the auspicies of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Meantime, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell set out to investigate facts surrounding the strike and report periodically to President Eisenhower. Mr. Mitchell said he would receive assistance from Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller, Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and several other Government officials. Basic issues in the dispute were company proposals for changes in working rules and the union's demand for wage and/or fringe benefit increases which, it contends, could be granted without raising steel prices; the companies maintained that any increase in employment costs would force a rise in steel prices and contribute to inflation. On July 28, Roger M. Blough, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., in announcing record profits for the company during the first half of 1959, said the company did not intend to raise the general level of steel prices in the foreseeable future so long as there is a "voluntary" settlement of the steel strike. Mr. Blough cautioned, however, that this position could be held only "in the absence of a settlement mandated by some public body or authority."

Aluminum and Copper. In other primary metals industries, contracts were extended pending conclusion of the steel negotiations. In the aluminum industry, a threatened strike was averted when the Steelworkers and five major producers agreed on July 28 to extend agreements until November 1 or 30 days after settlement of the steel strike. Any agreement was to be retroactive to August 1, 1959. Similar agreements were reached between aluminum producers and the Aluminum Workers International Union.

In the copper industry, contracts of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.)—many of which expired June 30—were continued on an indefinite basis through July. The union's national wage policy committee was scheduled to meet in early August to discuss setting a date for a strike, which union members had authorized earlier in the month, and review the rate of progress in current negotiations. The union was seeking a package increase of from 15 to 17 cents an hour.

Shipbuilding. Negotiations between the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and representatives of the East Coast shipyards of Bethlehem Steel Co. over contract terms affecting about 17,000 workers were also stalemated as their agreement expired July 31, 1959. Work at the shipyards continued after the contract expired, although the company had rejected a union proposal to continue the contract in force for an additional 30 days.

Railroads. A plan for establishing industry-wide strike insurance was being studied by a number of railroads during July. (Collective bargaining contracts with the railroad brotherhoods are up for renegotiation this fall.) The insurance plan offer—made by the Imperial Insurance Co., Ltd., Nassau, Bahama Islands—reportedly was aimed primarily at protecting carriers from work stoppages in violation of the Railway Labor Act or contrary to recommendations of a Presidential emergency board. Policy benefits allegedly would not apply if 50 percent

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

or more of the member carriers became involved in a strike. The plan would become effective only upon subscription by carriers representing at least 65 percent of the industry's gross revenues. Strike-bound carriers would be reimbursed (reportedly up to $600,000 a day) for their daily fixed charges from a pooled fund for up to 365 days. The fund would be financed by an initial payment of the equivalent of each member's fixed charges for 1 day supplemented periodically as strike payments were made. Subsequent insurance premiums would vary according to the frequency and degree of strikes each year. Maximum liability for each subscriber would be limited to 20 times the daily fixed charges. George E. Leighty, chairman of the rail unions' Railway Labor Executives' Association, criticized the insurance plan as a device designed to hinder the process of collective bargaining and said that the unions would "take whatever steps . . . necessary to secure equity and justice" for their members.

Contract Settlements and Other Wage Actions

Longshore. A plan giving workers a share in the savings realized from mechanization featured 3-year contracts agreed to on July 28 by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association for approximately 17,000 longshoremen and other waterfront workers on the West Coast. The settlement, subject to ratification by union members and employers, called for the companies to pay $1.5 million during the first year of the agreements to a fund for compensating workers for hours lost because of more efficient methods of handling cargo. (One such method involves packing goods away from port in larger containers which can then be loaded mechanically aboard ship.) Details of the fund, including the method of distributing it to affected workers, are to be worked out by June 1960; if no agreement is reached by that date, matters in dispute will be submitted to arbitration. The settlement also called for pay raises, retroactive to June 15, amounting to 11 cents an hour for longshoremen (bringing their straight-time pay to $2.74). For men working on an 8-hour basis (longshoremen work the first 6 hours at straight time and overtime thereafter), straight-time pay was increased 12.5 cents an hour. Clerks received 14 cents, including 1.5 cents an hour as the first of three annual adjustments to bring their scales to parity with longshoremen by 1961. Supercargoes and chief supervisors will receive an additional 12 cents by June 1961 to eliminate the differential between their pay rates and those of walking (dock) bosses. Other contract changes included a guarantee of 8 hours' work (instead of 4) to men starting work (beginning in 1960 for longshoremen and tentatively scheduled for August 1959 for clerks) and an additional 1-cent-an-hour employer contribution to the health and welfare fund if its balance falls below $800,000. Provisions on wages, hours, and the automation fund may be reopened in 1960 and 1961 and on paid holidays in 1961.

Construction. A 2-year agreement providing 25-cent-an-hour pay increases in each contract year for about 8,000 employees of companies affiliated with the Los Angeles chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association was announced on July 17. The settlement, negotiated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will bring the journeyman rate to $4.65 an hour by 1960.

Also in southern California, the Teamsters and four construction contractors associations reached agreement on a 3-year contract calling for a 64.5-cent-an-hour increase over the contract period. The settlement, subject to ratification by the 8,000 workers affected, raised hourly pay by 22.5 cents effective June 28, 1959, and scheduled 21 cents more in May 1960 and 1961.

Pay increases and improved fringe benefits totaling 73 cents an hour over a 3-year period were provided in an agreement reached on July 10 by the Teamsters with the northern and central California chapters of the Associated General Contractors, Inc. Wage scales for the 5,000 workers affected were to go up 19 cents an hour effective July 1, 1959, and by identical amounts in 1960 and 1961. Provisions for employer contributions of 15 cents an hour for establishing a vacation fund (10 cents payable in October 1959 and the remainder a year later) and a 1-cent increase (to a total

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of 11 cents) in their payment to the union's health and welfare fund were also included.

A package settlement valued at about 70 cents an hour spread over 3 years was provided in an agreement for about 8,000 members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers employed by the Painting and Decorating Contractors Association of San Francisco. Pay increases amount to 58 cents an hour: 15 cents effective July 1, 1959, 17 cents more on January 1, 1961, and the final 26 cents, 6 months later. Basic hourly scales under the old contract were $3.35. Other agreement changes called for employer financing of a pension plan and vacation payments, the former by 10-cent-an-hour contributions beginning January 1, 1960, and the latter by 3 cents an hour starting January 1, 1961.

Government and Services. Salary increases averaging between $15 and $20 a month for 76,000 employees of the State of California were approved by the State Personnel Board in June. The raises, effective July 1, 1959, amounted to 5 percent for most workers but about 2,900 employees received 10 percent increases. The latter raises, designed to correct occupational inequities, went to such groups as teachers working in State institutions, pharmacists, therapists, and laboratory technologists, as well as general laborers and craft and equipment operators in pay steps below the maximum rate range for their job. The minimum monthly hiring rate was raised from $243 to $255.

Pay raises of 4 to 5 percent for approximately 22,000 teachers and 5.5 percent for about 2,000 school administrators in the Los Angeles area were announced in early July. New yearly pay scales for teachers will range from $4,730 to $9,000, as against the previous range of $4,550 to $8,580.

Pay increases for 35,000 New York City hotel workers and a reduction in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours for about 2,500 of the workers were featured in a 3-year contract signed on July 8 by the Hotel Trades Council, representing 14 unions, and the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. The reduced workweek was to apply to engineers and maintenance workers only and to become effective in the second contract year with no reduction in weekly pay; these workers will receive $3.75- and $3.50-a-week pay raises in the first and third contract years, respectively. Weekly increases for other workers include: $1.25 in each of the 3 contract years for about 6,200 employees working on tips, $2.25 in 1959 and $2 in both 1960 and 1961 for 9,000 housekeeping employees, and $3.75 in 1959 plus $3.50 in both 1960 and 1961 for dining room captains and hostesses, service bartenders, and window cleaners. More liberal vacations beginning in 1960, a seventh paid holiday in 1961, and an immediate increase in employer contributions to the industry insurance fund were also provided.

Other Settlements. Prolonged negotiations covering about 2,900 printers employed by 10 New York City newspapers were ended following ratification by members of Typographical Union Local 6 of a 2-year contract similar to agreements accepted earlier by other crafts in the same area.[1] The $7-weekly package included $4 retroactive to December 8, 1958, when the previous contract expired. The Typographical settlement had been delayed by a dispute over resetting of local display advertisements received in plate or mat form. The new agreement continues the old clause governing resetting (which the papers claimed was a form of featherbedding), with any new disputes over the resetting of specific advertisements to be subject to arbitration. A provision for 3 days' paid funeral leave was added to the new agreement.

Agreement to end a strike that had idled 17,000 employees of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc., in the New York City area for more than a month was reached by the Teamsters and company representatives on July 24. The settlement, affecting 1,400 warehouse employees, had been delayed by a jurisdictional dispute between two locals of the union over certain jobs in the three struck warehouses. The 2-year contract, ratified by union members on July 27, provided weekly pay increases of $6 for men and $3 for women; rates will go up by $2 for both men and women in the second contract year. Double time instead of time and one-half for Sunday nightwork and other fringe benefit improvements were also included.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1959, p. 183.

A contract raising wage and fringe benefit costs by an estimated 14 percent over a 3-year period was agreed upon in a settlement covering about 5,000 employees of 125 ladies' handbag establishments in the New York City area. The contract—ratified on July 23 by members of the International Leather Goods, Plastic and Novelty Workers' Union and the New York Council of the National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry—included a $3-a-week pay increase for all weekworkers and for pieceworkers earning less than $90 a week, effective September 1959. Additional wage increases of $2 a week are scheduled for 1961. To offset the effect of imports and outside contracting, employers agreed to provide their plant workers with 2½ hours overtime each week if they engage contractors or purchase handbags from outside sources. Other contract changes called for time and one-half after 7½ hours (instead of 8 hours), effective July 15, 1960, two additional paid holidays (total 6), and elimination of time and one-half pay for work on holidays.

Wage and fringe benefit improvements for 2,800 employees of Mohasco Industries, Inc., Mohawk Carpet Mills Division, were provided in a 2-year contract ratified by members of the Textile Workers Union of America on June 25. The settlement, affecting the company's Amsterdam, N.Y., plant, provided pay increases in the first contract year ranging from 6 to 10 cents an hour for those paid on an hourly basis (with higher increases going to lower paid workers) and increases averaging 4 cents an hour for incentive employees. An additional 4 cents an hour for all employees is scheduled for June 6, 1960. Fringe benefit improvements included an eighth paid holiday (to be taken as two paid half holidays on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve), an increase in hospital benefits to $14 a day (from $12), and higher surgical and miscellaneous hospital expense allowances. Weekly sickness and accident benefits were raised from $30 to $33. The contract provided the first wage increase since 1956, although fringe benefits had been liberalized in 1957.

Pay increases averaging 10 cents an hour for about 4,300 employees of the Corn Products Co. were agreed upon July 12 under a wage reopening clause of a contract with the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union. The settlement was subject to union membership ratification at company plants in Argo and Pekin, Ill., North Kansas City, Mo., and Corpus Christi, Tex.

Escalation. Cost-of-living increases were scheduled for about 600,000 workers as a result of a rise in the June Consumer Price Index to 124.5 percent of the 1947–49 average. Slightly more than one-half of these workers were to receive increases amounting to 2 cents an hour—including about 211,000 employees covered by major trucking agreements and about 100,000 aircraft workers, most of whom are employed by Douglas, McDonnell, and Northrop aircraft companies. Adjustments for the latter group are made quarterly, whereas trucking escalation adjustments are semiannual.

Increases of about 1 cent an hour were scheduled for approximately 230,000 employees of two electrical equipment manufacturers—the General Electric Co. and Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Such adjustments, made on a quarterly basis, consisted of approximately 0.5 percent at General Electric and 1 cent an hour at Sylvania.

Maritime Arbitration. Severance pay for seagoing engineer officers whose ships are transferred to a foreign flag was provided in a July arbitration award involving members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association sailing out of Atlantic and Gulf ports. The award called for termination pay ranging from 1 month's to 1 year's wages, depending on length of service. It covers all permanently assigned engineers aboard a transferred vessel, whether they work during the ship's last voyage or are on vacation or leave of absence; it also applies if the ship is laid up prior to transfer or turned over to a subsidiary or affiliate of the owner before its flag is changed. A similar severance pay system will apply to members of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots who, according to a 1958 arbitration award by AFL–CIO President George Meany, were to be covered by this latest award.

Union Developments

Longshore. Developments at the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), as well as the election campaigning im-

mediately preceding the convention, highlighted that union's activities during July. Anthony Anastasia, leader of the 10,000-member Brooklyn Local 1814, had announced his candidacy for the office of president in June after expressing concern over an earlier meeting between incumbent William V. Bradley and Harry Bridges, president of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (also independent).[2] In preconvention activities, however, Mr. Anastasia reportedly was unable to rouse sufficient support and on July 9, announced his withdrawal from the race because of what he said was his love for the union. Captain Bradley was subsequently reelected unanimously at the convention, held July 13–17, and Mr. Anastasia was reelected 13th vice president.

Other convention news included an address delivered by Teamster President James R. Hoffa and the forthcoming negotiations between the ILA and the New York Shipping Association. In discussing contract negotiations, Alexander P. Chopin, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, told delegates that "reasonable demands will be met with reasonable responses" from the employers and stated that "no one questions your right to share in the profits of technological improvements." He cautioned the union, however, not to "ask for the moon," and said that there might not be any profits to share unless the union eliminates some of its alleged restrictions on the use of laborsaving devices. Existing contracts were scheduled to expire September 30, 1959.

At a meeting of the union's wage scale committee and its executive board, initial contract demands were formulated on July 29. They included 8 hours' pay for a 6-hour day, a 50-cent-an-hour increase over present rates, and a proposal to extend terms of the master contract with the New York Shipping Association covering wages, hours, and pension and welfare contributions to the Gulf ports. Present agreement terms apply to all ports from Maine to Virginia. Negotiations were to begin on August 10, 1959.

Mr. Hoffa appealed to the delegates to "cast aside questions of propaganda and personal feelings" and work together with the Teamsters and the West Coast Longshoremen's Union in the face of mutual problems such as organizing, jurisdiction, and automation. A policy resolution, approved unanimously by delegates the day after Hoffa's speech, disavowed friendship with the ILWU, rejecting the notion that "the interest of our international . . . can best be served by entering into alliances or associations with trade unions or other bodies dominated, controlled, or under the influence of totalitarian communism." The statement expressed hope for continuation of long-standing harmonious relationships with the Teamsters.

Teamsters. Cooperative efforts between the Teamsters and the ILWU continued with the announcement by Teamster President Hoffa that the two unions would meet to study joint problems of automation and organization efforts in Hawaii. The Teamster chief disclosed that a tentative jurisdictional and mutual aid pact had been signed in connection with the latter issue. The Teamsters will organize drivers and workers in public warehouses away from the docks and in warehouses connected with the construction industry. The ILWU—the largest union on the islands, with a reported 25,000 members—will retain jurisdiction of men employed in dock warehouses and, in addition, is to be given a free hand (by the Teamsters) to organize workers in craft industries.

The Teamsters on August 4 were denied a petition filed with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter to postpone a court of appeals order granting the union's board of monitors enforcement powers.[3] Meanwhile, the monitor board, set up in January 1958 to oversee union activities after allegations of undemocratic election procedures,[4] received authorization from Federal District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts (who has retained jurisdiction over the case since it first came to court) to conduct its own investigation of rank-and-file complaints against Teamster leadership. Previously, the board had sent such complaints and its recommendations to union headquarters, which, the board said, was ignoring them. To speed up their investigation, the court granted the monitors permission to hire outside legal help to study testimony involving the Teamsters which had been accumulated by the

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1959, p. 918.
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1959, p. 917.
[4] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300.

Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the monitors, said the three-man group in the next few months would probably file with Judge Letts petitions seeking the removal of Mr. Hoffa as international president. The proposal was opposed by Daniel B. Maher (union-designated member of the board) but concurred in by Lawrence T. Smith (a former member of the law firm of Godfrey P. Schmidt, whom he replaced as a monitor).[5]

The Senate Select Committee's investigation into Teamster activities continued through mid-July.[6] During this period there were charges of bribes being paid to maintain labor peace, of a union appointment going to a nonunion exconvict relative of an Ohio district union president, and of union funds being collected "to pull strings" to drop a 1954 Congressional investigation of top Ohio Teamster officials. Former Senator George H. Bender, who headed the investigation at that time and who is currently engaged at $125 a day by the Teamsters to investigate alleged corruption within the union, referred to implications that he had taken a bribe as a "damnable lie." Mr. Hoffa was questioned by the committee on a variety of subjects, including the proposed Teamster-ILWU alliance, communism in unions, trade union philosophy, and misuse of union funds.

A referendum on affiliation of the 1,500-member Esso Tanker Men's Union (Ind.) with the Seafarers' International Union (AFL–CIO) was being held by the former union in late July. Under the affiliation move, the SIU was to charter the smaller union as an autonomous unit which would retain the right to control its own finances, sign its own agreements, and maintain its present jurisdiction of jobs aboard vessels of the Esso Standard Oil Co. fleet. The pact—which would automatically terminate if the SIU should seek at any time to control the Tanker Union's books, funds, paper, or records—calls for the smaller union to pay the regular Seafarers' per capita tax of 30 cents a month and 10 percent of initiation fees. The Esso Tanker Men's Union was formerly a part of the Esso Tanker Men's Association (also independent).

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1959, p. 917.
[6] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1959, p. 918, and pp. 983–991 of this issue.

Erratum

The scale caption of the chart in the article Vesting Provisions in Pension Plans, published in the July 1959 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, p. 749, should have read "Percent of Workers in Plans Studied" rather than "Percent of Plans Studied."

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

Theory of Wages and Employment. By Allan M. Cartter. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1959. 193 pp., bibliography. $6.

Professor Cartter states in his concluding chapter that there is increasing evidence of an impending *rapprochement* between wage theorists and students of industrial relations. And indeed this appears to be so. However, some wage theorists may experience traumatic reactions from immersion in the complex labor market data dredged up by empirical research, while some students of industrial relations may be forced to relinquish the agreeable practice of blanket denunciation of existing wage doctrine. Both economic analysis and the study of industrial relations may well gain in the process.

What Professor Cartter does, essentially, is to incorporate into the structure of wage theory, as summed up notably by J. R. Hicks and Paul H. Douglas, the major contributions that have been made during the past quarter of a century. The first part (five chapters) of the book describes the development of marginal productivity theory and its application to decisions at the level of the firm. To the older analysis is added the more recent contributions derived from the theory of imperfect competition, especially the case of monopsony in the labor market. Perhaps at this point more explicit attention should have been devoted to the consequences for wages of imperfect competition in the product market. There is a useful analysis of the nature of the marginal revenue product curve for firms with technically fixed labor requirements (e.g., firms with parallel banks of machines, each requiring a given complement of men).

The second part (six chapters) of the volume deals largely with wage determination under collective bargaining. The discussion is in terms of various assumptions as to union and employer preference functions under conditions of constant, increasing, or decreasing demand for labor. Increasing demand, arising either from an increase in labor productivity or in product demand, is viewed as the more typical case. Under these conditions, shared gains are possible for both parties, with the precise settlement falling somewhere within a limited area of conflicting preferences for wage-employment combinations.

If negotiated wage settlements are, within limits, indeterminate, does this imply a continuous divergence of wages under collective bargaining from those that would have been determined by market forces? Cartter thinks not. In fact, he writes that it is debatable whether unions "even possess the power to raise general *money* wages above what they would have been in the absence of unionism, much less real wages or labor's share of total income." Certainly the portion of this statement relating to the level of money wages is debatable, especially if the concept of collective bargaining is broadened to include the collective social power of the bargaining units (not unions alone) to press for validation through monetary or fiscal policy of cost and price levels that may be excessive.

In general, Professor Cartter has performed a difficult task with skill and imagination. The volume throws much light on the present state of wage theory; it should have wide use as a text and for reference purposes, and it should stimulate additional work in the field.

—H. M. DOUTY
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Bureau of Labor Statistics

The First Principles of Industrial Relations. By A. E. C. Hare. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1958. 146 pp., bibliography. $2.75, St. Martin's Press, New York.

The readable style of this book makes its conclusions seem quite simple and obvious. Written by an Englishman, and reflecting British economic and social structure, many of the observations and conclusions nevertheless appear to be relevant to United States experience.

Among the more interesting points made by Mr. Hare is the fact that, while strikes are a sign of

industrial discontent, the absence of strikes or a decline in their number does not necessarily indicate a decrease in industrial unrest. Like the other signs of unrest which he mentions (e.g., high rates of absenteeism), a reduction in strike activity may occur in periods of unemployment or when labor's bargaining power is otherwise weakened without any change in the underlying causes of unrest. The point is made, moreover, that the loss of output resulting from general lack of interest in work exceeds losses from the more obvious ways in which discontent is expressed. It is also pointed out that "Strikes and other signs of industrial discontent are a normal feature of our form of industrial society and are signs that freedoms are a reality" and should not be suppressed unless they interfere seriously with the freedom of others.

The author traces the reasons for industrial discontent to the following five characteristics of industrial work, the first three of which are basic: Industrial work (1) is group work; (2) involves division of labor; (3) is carried on under control, with the employer exercising rights of discipline and determining physical working conditions; (4) is wage work and, hence, usually involves considerable economic insecurity; and (5) is normally carried on for profit. Both the social and economic factors in discontent are discussed.

The distinguishing mark of the industrial worker, it is stated, is his lack of any means of livelihood other than the sale of his labor; he seldom has reserves on which to rely if he does not work regularly. There is discussion of the reasons why industrial work is normally not a source of satisfaction to the worker. The problems of workers' understanding the reasons for employers' orders are discussed in the case of firms where top management is separated from direct contacts with workers.

It is pointed out that discontent with pay may involve dissatisfaction with the size of the wage with respect both to its ability to provide physical necessities and its relation to income of other workers and groups in society. Discontent is increased by the ignorance of the functions of management and the cost problems employers face, as well as by the general lack of understanding by the workers of the reasons for the employer's orders and by the employer of workers' attitudes.

The author discusses possible remedies for industrial discontent in terms of steps to "remove workers' disabilities," modify inequalities of income, provide for workers receiving a fair share of the proceeds of industry, develop common interests of workers and employers, and maintain discipline without resort to economic sanctions. He discusses these in terms of what government, unions, and employers can do.

—Lily Mary David
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Men and Their Work. By Everett Cherrington Hughes. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1958. 184 pp., bibliography. $4.

Work and Society. By Edward Gross. New York, Thomas T. Crowell Co., 1958. xiv, 652 pp. $6.75.

These two books represent the sociological approach to the field of work. The focus is on work as social interaction. Professor Hughes' slim volume, which is directed toward the more advanced reader, is a selected collection of his papers written during the past 30 years. His essays are primarily concerned with the collective efforts of persons in professional and would-be professional occupations to exert control over the terms of their work. Professor Gross' book is a college text for courses with titles such as industrial sociology, industry and the community, and the sociology of occupations. The central assumption of Professor Gross' textbook, which covers a wide area of work in our society, is that work must be looked at comparatively before it can be understood.

In his first paper, Cycles, Turning Points, and Careers, Professor Hughes indicates the broad framework of his thinking by stating that work represents but one aspect of man's total existence within the rhythms and cycles of birth, growth and decline, and death. His other essays cover many subjects, ranging from the subtle process of transforming a student of medicine into a physician to a discussion of professional and career problems of sociology.

In a particularly perceptive essay, Professor Hughes examines the endeavors of some occupations to achieve professional status. He first points out that library and social work and nursing have developed because of new technical developments, social movements, and/or relatively

new social institutions. Using these occupations as examples, he traces the trend toward professionalism. The first people recruited to an occupation generally come from other areas of work; they soon attempt to attach the training schools to universities, establish standard terms of study, and delegate certain functions to nonprofessional people so that they can devote themselves to what they consider professional work.

Eventually, the question is raised—for what are the people in the new profession being trained? It becomes apparent that, in many cases, the basic techniques are something one learns as a condition of qualifying for promotion as an administrator. Professor Hughes asks the pertinent question whether graduate school training culminating in a Ph. D., for which research is required, is the best way to train administrators. A study of the developmental process of new professions, he concludes, may help us in solving some of the problems found in the old professions.

A division of labor, says Professor Hughes, is fundamental in all human work. This division implies interaction which indicates that no line of work can be fully understood outside the social matrix in which it occurs or the social system of which it is a part. The author suggests that a proper study of the division of labor should include an examination of any system of work from the points of view of all the people involved. He asks that those interested in raising their status ought to consider how solutions of their own problems might affect other people.

Professor Hughes is more concerned with ideas than with details of research. His original and provocative thinking will provide worthwhile reading for those concerned with the institutional implications of the development of professional occupations in our labor force. His sober analysis and objectivity are marred only when he discusses his own occupation—sociology—and its relationship to some of the other social sciences.

The conceptual framework used by Professor Gross is developed by examining work in other societies and by comparing the work activities of different occupational groups within our own society. The four universal categories derived from his comparisons are The Institutional System, the Status and Authority System, The Career, and the Work Group.

In order to enable his readers to better understand an occupation, Professor Gross first considers how occupations are related to each other and the social structure as a whole. He then examines the ways in which a society evaluates its occupations, how persons attain a desired occupational status, how their occupational behavior is then controlled, and how individuals move through the occupational system. The intimate ties that a person in an occupation has with comembers of his occupation, and the ways in which this colleagueship is developed, are cogently explained by Professor Gross.

His rather thorough examination of occupational choice in the career process failed to include any reference as to the effect of vocational guidance upon persons in choosing their fields of work. He recognizes that youngsters and their families are not always qualified to make occupational selections but does not indicate that professional guidance might be of value to some persons in making this crucial decision.

—Howard Rosen

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Social Mobility in Industrial Society. By Seymour M. Lipset and Reinhold Bendix. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1959. 309 pp. $5, University of California Press, Berkeley.

It is a pleasure to recommend this new book by Lipset and Bendix, which presents findings from a number of their earlier studies as well as from a vast array of scattered literature on the subject of social mobility. It is a readable and scholarly discussion of questions important not only to economists, sociologists, and psychologists, but also to practitioners in personnel and educational programs. The technician interested in assessing procedures for measuring the degree and character of upward mobility in industrial societies and the factors influencing it will find this study invaluable.

The evidence presented by the authors is substantial. It includes general measures of social mobility in different countries, and findings of more specialized studies dealing with recruitment to the business elite and the professions, and with the patterns of movement between manual and nonmanual occupations. The results of psycho-

logical studies are summarized to assess the importance of intelligence and motivation as factors in mobility. Some new evidence is developed from analysis of the lifetime work histories of a sample of family heads in Oakland, Calif.

Recent studies show essentially similar rates of social mobility in different industrialized countries, and the writers conclude that "social mobility of societies becomes relatively high once their industrialization, and hence their economic expansion, reaches a certain level." Moreover, they find that the rate of economic expansion is more significant in determining the extent of social mobility in a given country than variations in political, economic, or cultural value systems. The social context in which economic development takes place, however, influences the differential distribution of educational opportunities and of motivation for achievement among individuals, and there is evidence that urbanization affects the distribution of educational opportunities, while the circumstances surrounding entry to the labor market affect the social placement of individuals and groups.

Lipset and Bendix rightly emphasize the need for research on the processes of adaptation to occupational settings, to social status classes, and to changing income levels and standards of living. They raise but do not answer the intriguing question of why protests against industrialization have taken a revolutionary form in some countries but not in others at approximately the same stage of development. Adaptation processes in social mobility are found to be a source of both assets and liabilities to the general welfare, and the writers challenge the generally accepted position that a high degree of social mobility is, in and of itself, a desirable goal or that greater equality of opportunity can necessarily be identified with human happiness. Their emphasis on the values to society of immobility reminds this reviewer of a work situation, in which one can "thank God for unambitious people" who keep the plant running while others are busy climbing the occupational ladder. One of the important questions that needs further research, in the opinion of the reviewer, is the relative values of stability and flexibility in adaptations to long-term social and economic change.

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The Trades Union Congress, 1868–1921. By B. C. Roberts. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958. 408 pp. $6.50.

The appearance of a scholarly though sympathetic analysis of the 90-year-old central organization of British labor has been long overdue. This volume is a worthwhile contribution in an area where there has been a significant deficiency in British institutional history. Mr. Roberts provides us with an extremely useful standard account of developments and issues which have determined the actions and thoughts of British trade unionism in its period of formation. This is a refreshing departure from the partisan or ideological assessments of British labor history when painted as an aspect of the grand sweep of the social and economic change of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is equally welcome as a more realistic treatment of British organized labor as an institution having its own direction and power rather than as a marginal or incidental factor to be considered in a clinical statistical fashion as a footnote to economic history. The study achieves a balance in presenting the interplay of idealistic aspirations and practical economic trade union interests in the development of the Trades Union Congress as a national institution with a distinct personality.

Although there have been frequent references, analyses, and criticisms of the TUC in the more general labor histories, this is the first systematic documented account of the organization and the issues which form its sinew and spirit to which one can refer with confidence without perusing the original proceedings and reports.

Full credit is due the author for avoiding the common tendency to treat the Liberal orientation of the early TUC either apologetically or as an aberration of the shaky formative period. The Liberal tradition was firmly ingrained in (and evidences of it continued to permeate) the TUC even after it had become established on a firm footing with national standing and identified on the national scene with socialistic attitudes. Well done are the descriptions of the uncertainties within the TUC as to the extent of, and means it should employ, in its political and industrial functioning which led to the fathering of the General Federation of Trade Unions (1899) and the Labor Representation Committee (1900); the practical problems of ironing out labor-management fric-

tion between the unions and the cooperatives; and the gradual transformation from a Liberal to a socialistic orientation seeking practical economic objectives within a democratic political framework. Equally important are the accounts of reconstitution through the change in the quantity and quality of its membership and the rise in the relative status of labor in the community. Through this history of the evolution of the Congress, a central theme of essential significance to free trade unionists generally emerges; specifically, if British trade unionism came to be guided by a belief that the state had a certain responsibility for social action, this belief was bounded by a more powerful philosophy of voluntaryism in a pluralistic society in which the trade unions as responsible segments of the community must remain free to act independently of the state as well as the employers.

The volume takes us through 1921, by which time the TUC has achieved a new measure of national strength and prominence which had been crystallized by the forces unleashed during World War I. The TUC was reorganized at the close of the war in the light of a new balance of power in British society which still had to be tested in the industrial upheaval of 1926, the long interwar depression, and World War II which in turn placed British organized labor on the threshold of a new larger order of power.

A second volume dealing with the development of trade union policy during the painful interwar years, and the implementation of these policies after World War II would be a worthy sequel to Mr. Roberts' study.

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Absenteeism

Voluntary Absence From Work. By Hilde Behrend. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, February 1959, pp. 109–140. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Apprenticeship

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The Crisis in Apprentice Training. By Louis Ruthenburg. (*In* Personnel, American Management Association, New York, July–August 1959, pp. 28–33. $1.75; $1.25 to AMA members.)

Cooperative Movement

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Some Trends Within the World Cooperative Movement: Parts I and II. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, May 1959, pp. 537–549; June 1959, pp. 643–661. 60 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Current Labor Statistics

CONTENTS

[1] EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Current Labor Statistics section of the Review has been revised effective with this issue. For an account of the changes, see A Note to Subscribers, p. ii of this issue.

[2] This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

NOTE: The following applies, with a few exceptions, to the statistical series published in the Current Labor Statistics section: (1) The source is the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; (2) a description of each series may be found in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954); and (3) the scope of coverage is the United States without Alaska and Hawaii. Exceptions are noted on the tables.

A.—Employment

TABLE A–1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]														
	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[3]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957[3]
Total, both sexes															
Total labor force	73,875	73,862	71,955	71,210	70,768	70,062	70,027	70,701	71,112	71,743	71,375	72,703	73,104	71,284	70,746
Civilian labor force	71,338	71,324	69,405	68,639	68,189	67,471	67,430	68,081	68,485	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	68,647	67,946
Unemployment	3,744	3,982	3,389	3,627	4,362	4,749	4,724	4,108	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,699	5,294	4,081	2,936
Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted [4]	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	6.8	4.3
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,773	2,274	1,405	1,382	1,365	1,600	1,861	1,706	1,632	1,522	1,559	1,716	2,069	1,833	1,485
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	902	530	601	565	823	1,176	1,044	771	695	667	644	933	1,198	959	650
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	251	250	263	283	629	509	444	328	272	225	436	399	357	438	340
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	303	387	515	675	767	727	557	520	499	581	573	678	798	785	321
Unemployed over 26 weeks	515	540	605	723	777	737	818	782	735	811	898	972	872	667	239
Employment	67,594	67,342	66,016	65,012	63,828	62,722	62,706	63,973	64,653	65,306	64,629	65,367	65,179	63,966	65,011
Nonagricultural	60,769	60,111	59,608	59,163	58,625	58,030	58,013	59,102	58,958	58,902	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,122	58,789
Worked 35 hours or more	44,863	47,627	47,935	47,287	46,292	44,968	46,044	47,076	44,114	46,522	46,719	44,440	42,289	44,873	46,238
Worked 15–34 hours	6,333	6,257	6,431	6,615	6,915	7,745	6,880	6,960	9,915	7,221	6,281	6,099	6,336	7,324	6,953
Worked 1–14 hours	2,683	2,945	3,349	3,420	3,496	3,424	3,288	3,313	3,146	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,749	3,047	2,777
With a job but not at work [2]	6,890	3,283	1,891	1,839	1,920	1,894	1,801	1,753	1,783	2,094	2,586	5,684	7,087	2,876	2,821
Agricultural	6,825	7,231	6,408	5,848	5,203	4,692	4,693	4,871	5,695	6,404	6,191	6,621	6,718	5,844	6,222
Worked 35 hours or more	4,730	4,923	4,489	3,858	3,226	2,677	2,772	2,845	3,750	4,690	4,263	4,668	4,442	3,827	4,197
Worked 15–34 hours	1,471	1,700	1,455	1,387	1,273	1,217	1,132	1,266	1,369	1,212	1,348	1,330	1,564	1,361	1,413
Worked 1–14 hours	428	455	348	425	323	479	504	522	390	376	436	405	485	457	416
With a job but not at work [2]	195	152	117	179	181	318	285	238	187	126	144	209	228	199	196
Males															
Total labor force	50,684	50,385	48,945	48,653	48,360	48,073	47,981	48,190	48,418	48,756	48,759	50,017	50,359	48,802	48,649
Civilian labor force	48,179	47,879	46,427	46,114	45,813	45,514	45,417	45,601	45,822	46,155	46,155	47,412	47,759	46,197	45,882
Unemployment	2,315	2,403	2,085	2,317	2,971	3,359	3,282	2,902	2,504	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,155	1,893
Employment	45,863	45,476	44,342	43,798	42,842	42,156	42,135	42,699	43,318	43,701	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,042	43,989
Nonagricultural	40,493	39,942	39,291	38,898	38,338	37,991	37,981	38,464	38,614	38,693	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,240	38,942
Worked 35 hours or more	31,966	34,003	33,630	33,049	32,307	31,433	32,005	32,423	30,966	32,547	32,714	31,608	30,078	31,390	32,546
Worked 15–34 hours	3,221	2,912	2,953	3,157	3,330	3,882	3,434	3,418	5,160	3,505	3,119	3,065	3,362	3,736	3,461
Worked 1–14 hours	1,236	1,292	1,540	1,551	1,504	1,456	1,399	1,414	1,294	1,261	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,329	1,197
With a job but not at work [2]	4,071	1,735	1,167	1,139	1,194	1,220	1,143	1,210	1,195	1,378	1,666	3,214	4,149	1,784	1,748
Agricultural	5,369	5,535	5,051	4,900	4,505	4,165	4,154	4,235	4,704	5,008	4,916	5,291	5,346	4,802	5,037
Worked 35 hours or more	4,093	4,255	3,933	3,545	3,001	2,509	2,582	2,644	3,362	3,961	3,691	4,058	3,906	3,413	3,716
Worked 15–34 hours	792	860	760	868	906	928	854	933	866	660	787	742	912	857	842
Worked 1–14 hours	312	296	264	333	428	425	448	443	308	281	313	307	330	353	309
With a job but not at work [2]	174	124	95	155	172	303	270	216	168	106	126	184	198	179	171
Females															
Total labor force	23,191	23,477	23,010	22,557	22,408	21,989	22,046	22,510	22,695	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	22,482	22,097
Civilian labor force	23,159	23,445	22,978	22,525	22,376	21,957	22,013	22,479	22,663	22,956	22,586	22,655	22,714	22,451	22,064
Unemployment	1,429	1,579	1,304	1,310	1,391	1,391	1,442	1,206	1,329	1,351	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,526	1,043
Employment	21,731	21,866	21,674	21,214	20,985	20,566	20,571	21,273	21,334	21,605	21,090	21,036	20,933	20,924	21,021
Nonagricultural	20,276	20,170	20,317	20,265	20,287	20,039	20,032	20,638	20,343	20,209	19,815	19,706	19,560	19,882	19,837
Worked 35 hours or more	12,897	13,622	14,305	14,239	13,985	13,534	14,039	14,653	13,147	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,483	13,692
Worked 15–34 hours	3,114	3,347	3,478	3,458	3,586	3,863	3,446	3,542	4,755	3,717	3,263	3,035	2,974	3,589	3,491
Worked 1–14 hours	1,447	1,554	1,809	1,869	1,992	1,968	1,889	1,900	1,852	1,801	1,629	1,868	1,437	1,718	1,880
With a job but not at work [2]	2,819	1,548	723	699	725	673	658	544	589	716	918	2,471	2,939	1,093	1,073
Agricultural	1,455	1,696	1,358	949	698	527	539	635	991	1,396	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,042	1,184
Worked 35 hours or more	640	668	556	314	225	168	190	201	388	729	572	610	536	414	482
Worked 15–34 hours	680	842	696	519	367	290	278	333	503	552	561	597	652	504	571
Worked 1–14 hours	116	160	84	92	95	54	56	80	82	95	123	98	156	104	107
With a job but not at work [2]	21	29	22	22	10	15	15	21	19	21	18	25	29	20	25

[1] Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

[2] Survey week contained legal holiday.

[3] Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force, February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P–57, No. 176).

[4] Unemployment as a percent of labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Explanatory Notes (in Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, current issues).

TABLE A–2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Total employees	52,354	52,580	51,982	51,430	50,878	50,315	50,310	51,935	51,432	51,136	51,237	50,576	50,178	50,543	52,162
Mining	707	712	701	694	688	693	704	713	712	708	711	708	705	721	809
Metal	98.0	98.0	96.5	95.7	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.4	93.7	90.6	90.7	88.8	90.3	93.1	111.2
Iron	.....	35.7	34.9	33.9	32.5	31.1	30.9	30.3	31.2	31.9	31.8	29.9	30.4	30.8	38.9
Copper	.....	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.3	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.6	27.5	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.6	32.6
Lead and zinc	.....	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.9	16.7
Anthracite	.....	15.3	15.1	15.3	16.4	18.1	19.5	19.6	19.5	19.3	18.5	18.1	19.4	20.3	28.4
Bituminous coal	169.2	177.6	176.4	176.2	179.6	188.2	192.4	192.2	190.5	189.1	187.2	184.5	179.6	195.2	230.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	.....	308.0	301.1	297.0	293.9	292.2	296.3	300.7	296.7	296.6	301.5	304.7	302.9	302.6	326.2
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	.....	182.7	179.5	179.8	179.7	180.2	181.1	182.7	182.9	184.0	187.8	190.4	190.8	188.0	193.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	113.8	113.1	112.3	109.6	104.3	101.4	102.6	107.3	111.2	112.4	113.0	111.6	112.4	109.3	113.3
Contract construction	3,032	2,980	2,834	2,662	2,417	2,256	2,343	2,486	2,784	2,887	2,927	2,955	2,882	2,648	2,898
Nonbuilding construction	.....	682	650	571	472	419	437	506	605	652	672	670	656	569	586
Highway and street construction	.....	335.8	310.5	254.9	194.0	164.3	175.7	217.0	286.7	317.3	328.4	326.1	318.1	256.0	250.1
Other nonbuilding construction	.....	346.6	339.8	315.8	277.6	254.6	261.6	289.0	318.1	335.1	343.5	343.6	337.7	313.2	335.6
Building construction	.....	2,298	2,184	2,091	1,945	1,837	1,906	1,980	2,179	2,235	2,255	2,285	2,226	2,079	2,222
General contractors	.....	822.7	776.5	742.2	671.8	623.5	650.8	677.8	769.0	782.2	802.1	826.0	811.0	780.6	860.3
Special-trade contractors	.....	1,475.2	1,407.6	1,348.5	1,273.2	1,213.2	1,255.3	1,302.5	1,410.3	1,445.3	1,453.0	1,459.5	1,414.9	1,328.6	1,382.7
Plumbing and heating	.....	313.6	305.3	301.6	292.6	287.6	295.8	308.6	315.3	323.7	321.9	318.7	311.6	303.6	321.7
Painting and decorating	.....	217.9	199.4	174.4	154.0	141.5	147.8	163.8	181.6	189.4	193.5	200.7	197.4	169.6	164.2
Electrical work	.....	175.1	169.6	161.6	160.4	165.6	170.9	177.4	179.3	183.9	187.1	182.2	173.9	173.2	188.9
Other special-trade contractors	.....	768.6	733.3	710.9	666.2	618.5	640.8	652.7	734.1	748.3	750.5	757.9	732.0	682.2	677.9
Manufacturing	16,407	16,449	16,187	16,034	15,969	15,771	15,674	15,749	15,795	15,536	15,755	15,462	15,161	15,468	16,782
Durable goods	9,518	9,575	9,443	9,314	9,217	9,060	8,990	8,989	8,982	8,663	8,814	8,571	8,496	8,743	9,821
Nondurable goods	6,889	6,874	6,744	6,720	6,752	6,711	6,684	6,760	6,813	6,873	6,941	6,891	6,665	6,725	6,961
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories	138.7	139.7	138.3	137.7	138.1	137.2	137.3	136.1	133.9	129.2	130.4	128.5	127.2	126.7	129.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	691.7	690.6	660.5	634.5	617.5	601.8	612.4	630.3	645.2	659.3	655.1	645.7	637.0	621.7	654.6
Logging camps and contractors	.....	111.5	96.1	83.6	81.8	75.1	81.4	89.4	96.2	100.3	99.0	94.7	92.8	86.2	87.1
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	330.6	321.9	313.7	304.8	300.1	302.7	309.8	317.2	324.5	324.4	323.7	320.0	311.0	331.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	145.9	140.9	136.1	131.5	128.5	130.2	132.8	133.4	135.1	133.6	131.4	128.0	127.1	128.7
Wooden containers	.....	45.5	45.1	44.4	44.0	43.8	44.3	44.8	44.9	45.7	45.2	43.6	44.6	44.7	49.7
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	57.1	56.5	56.7	55.4	54.3	53.8	53.5	53.5	53.7	52.9	52.3	51.6	52.7	57.5
Furniture and fixtures	379.3	383.5	380.2	379.0	377.9	376.7	374.4	369.8	373.5	374.3	369.9	360.2	345.5	357.9	375.6
Household furniture	.....	276.5	276.3	276.4	276.0	275.3	272.4	267.5	271.1	271.7	266.4	258.4	248.6	257.1	263.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	.....	46.3	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	44.8	45.6	44.5	41.2	43.8	48.6
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	.....	35.2	34.3	33.6	33.1	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.5	35.0	34.8	33.7	34.5	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	.....	25.5	24.7	24.1	23.9	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.0	22.5	22.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	569.6	567.1	553.7	543.6	531.2	509.7	507.2	519.0	522.1	519.4	535.0	526.3	519.4	514.5	552.5
Flat glass	.....	33.1	33.1	33.6	33.6	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.4	16.4	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.3	34.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	.....	103.4	100.9	98.9	97.1	95.2	93.7	96.0	96.4	97.6	98.9	96.9	97.3	95.5	98.8
Glass products made of purchased glass	.....	18.0	17.7	17.8	18.2	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.6	16.3	17.9
Cement, hydraulic	.....	43.5	42.6	42.0	40.6	38.5	39.4	41.7	42.3	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.6	42.0	42.0
Structural clay products	.....	78.5	75.9	74.7	71.2	68.9	70.1	74.2	75.1	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.2	73.1	80.4
Pottery and related products	.....	49.1	47.2	46.0	45.8	45.2	44.6	45.1	45.3	44.7	43.9	42.6	42.1	43.9	49.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	122.9	119.1	115.2	110.2	107.8	107.1	110.1	112.6	114.1	116.3	115.4	112.9	108.8	112.0
Cut-stone and stone products	.....	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.3	19.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	.....	100.4	99.1	97.6	96.7	94.6	93.5	93.0	92.2	91.5	89.3	88.1	86.7	89.3	97.9
Primary metal industries	1,264.3	1,291.1	1,272.8	1,256.0	1,231.4	1,194.9	1,165.5	1,155.4	1,139.7	1,107.7	1,103.3	1,073.2	1,060.9	1,104.4	1,309.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	651.3	643.4	633.5	618.4	591.7	569.3	564.2	557.9	554.5	540.7	525.4	516.5	536.7	642.7
Iron and steel foundries	.....	231.6	226.5	225.3	220.0	215.0	210.8	208.2	203.5	188.3	194.1	185.8	189.0	197.4	233.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	56.4	54.9	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.9	55.1	54.3	53.5	53.4	53.8	53.7	56.2	68.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.5	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	119.6	117.9	115.2	112.6	110.2	110.2	110.0	108.7	106.8	105.6	104.9	103.6	105.5	115.3
Nonferrous foundries	.....	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.6	62.9	62.4	62.1	61.5	58.7	58.9	56.0	53.2	57.7	71.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	155.0	153.4	151.6	150.0	148.2	146.0	144.0	142.0	134.4	139.2	136.0	133.8	139.4	165.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,082.9	1,102.5	1,087.2	1,074.1	1,063.3	1,049.2	1,052.8	1,057.6	1,061.2	1,028.2	1,056.5	1,022.3	998.1	1,029.9	1,132.3
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	63.3	61.0	59.0	57.2	56.8	55.6	55.3	58.3	59.3	62.3	63.2	61.2	58.2	59.1
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	-------	136.4	135.6	134.5	135.6	135.2	135.1	136.2	134.4	115.6	131.5	124.5	121.4	128.3	144.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	118.8	116.9	116.0	115.6	113.1	109.0	109.2	112.5	113.9	112.5	110.1	106.3	109.3	110.0
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	302.3	296.0	291.5	285.8	283.2	288.0	294.8	298.5	304.8	308.8	307.1	303.8	303.0	325.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	233.3	231.9	229.2	228.7	224.1	227.1	226.4	223.3	207.8	217.1	202.2	199.0	210.7	245.3
Lighting fixtures	-------	49.0	49.1	48.9	48.5	48.0	48.0	48.2	48.0	43.8	46.0	43.3	41.7	44.7	51.4
Fabricated wire products	-------	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.3	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.0	55.2	53.0	51.4	50.0	52.4	59.0
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-------	141.6	139.3	137.5	134.6	132.1	132.2	131.7	130.2	127.8	125.3	120.5	114.7	123.3	137.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,640.9	1,642.4	1,622.7	1,593.2	1,576.7	1,550.4	1,513.8	1,493.9	1,474.7	1,461.6	1,466.4	1,436.9	1,449.8	1,501.2	1,737.9
Engines and turbines	-------	104.4	104.2	100.4	100.4	99.2	97.2	96.4	95.9	91.2	92.3	90.2	89.2	93.1	96.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	172.7	171.3	161.3	158.8	153.2	132.7	123.9	123.1	139.5	138.2	134.7	136.1	136.9	148.4
Construction and mining machinery	-------	136.5	133.7	129.7	128.0	125.6	123.7	120.2	114.1	115.7	116.9	118.5	119.0	122.0	153.1
Metalworking machinery	-------	239.1	235.9	233.6	230.0	224.5	220.5	218.5	218.1	209.2	210.8	205.6	211.6	223.7	287.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	166.2	163.0	161.7	160.8	158.9	157.3	156.1	155.4	154.8	155.4	155.1	154.3	159.6	181.0
General industrial machinery	-------	223.6	221.2	218.1	214.9	213.4	213.8	213.0	212.2	211.0	212.6	211.6	212.5	220.1	254.8
Office and store machines and devices	-------	132.6	131.7	131.4	130.3	129.5	129.0	130.6	130.3	129.1	127.2	124.1	123.6	124.9	137.7
Service-industry and household machines	-------	187.8	186.2	184.5	184.3	181.7	177.7	173.6	171.2	165.9	165.2	158.5	163.8	168.9	189.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	279.5	278.5	272.5	269.2	264.4	261.9	261.6	257.4	245.2	247.8	238.6	239.7	252.0	289.0
Electrical machinery	1,237.9	1,230.7	1,207.4	1,189.6	1,183.7	1,177.9	1,170.1	1,166.2	1,164.9	1,119.5	1,133.1	1,104.6	1,078.5	1,118.8	1,223.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	404.8	398.2	390.1	386.1	383.4	384.9	381.9	377.2	361.1	367.9	363.7	360.2	373.5	420.2
Electrical appliances	-------	37.1	37.3	36.6	36.3	35.4	35.4	35.9	37.0	35.3	34.6	33.1	31.9	34.6	40.9
Insulated wire and cable	-------	28.0	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.0	27.6	26.9	26.2	24.6	23.2	25.4	27.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	69.7	69.7	70.5	70.1	70.2	65.7	65.2	67.8	60.5	63.8	58.4	57.8	61.8	75.2
Electric lamps	-------	27.4	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.6	26.4	30.2
Communication equipment	-------	614.6	599.8	590.2	589.6	586.8	583.0	582.5	582.6	576.0	569.4	554.6	536.6	551.4	579.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	49.1	47.6	47.5	47.5	48.0	46.8	46.7	46.9	44.1	46.0	45.1	44.2	45.7	49.8
Transportation equipment	1,701.4	1,705.2	1,710.4	1,705.9	1,702.1	1,679.4	1,688.7	1,681.4	1,670.4	1,461.8	1,572.2	1,500.3	1,528.6	1,592.8	1,878.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	-------	756.0	754.7	747.4	744.6	721.3	732.1	716.8	702.7	506.4	613.0	548.9	579.2	630.8	786.3
Aircraft and parts	-------	735.1	741.4	748.1	753.0	757.2	756.8	767.4	767.3	763.1	763.7	755.2	751.2	757.6	861.7
Aircraft	-------	434.1	442.0	448.4	452.0	455.8	456.7	462.0	462.6	459.7	460.9	458.9	455.9	457.2	522.3
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	146.5	146.4	146.9	147.9	148.8	148.4	152.0	152.1	152.6	153.9	150.9	151.3	152.6	179.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.8	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.2	18.0	18.3	20.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	140.4	138.5	138.0	137.9	137.5	136.6	137.6	136.9	134.6	131.9	128.2	126.0	129.5	139.8
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	147.9	150.0	149.2	146.3	143.3	144.8	142.3	146.0	142.2	140.9	141.1	142.1	144.5	148.8
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	124.2	125.8	125.5	124.4	122.1	124.7	122.4	127.1	124.7	124.6	125.3	124.7	125.3	126.9
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	23.7	24.2	23.7	21.9	21.2	20.1	19.9	18.9	17.5	16.3	15.8	17.4	19.2	21.9
Railroad equipment	-------	55.8	54.2	51.3	48.5	48.3	46.3	45.8	44.5	39.9	44.5	45.3	47.3	50.9	71.6
Other transportation equipment	-------	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	8.7	9.1	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.7
Instruments and related products	335.7	338.5	332.5	329.6	328.7	325.2	320.7	320.2	318.8	316.9	313.0	309.1	306.8	315.2	337.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	63.6	63.0	62.1	61.2	60.4	59.5	58.7	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.5	57.5	58.1	65.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	94.6	90.5	89.6	90.3	88.5	86.0	85.6	85.5	84.7	83.6	81.1	81.4	83.9	90.0
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.6	14.0	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	43.5	42.9	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.1	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.5	42.0
Ophthalmic goods	-------	25.4	25.5	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.7	25.2
Photographic apparatus	-------	64.9	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.1	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.9	65.6	70.0
Watches and clocks	-------	31.5	31.1	30.5	30.7	30.5	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.2	27.8	25.3	28.4	30.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	475.6	483.3	476.8	471.0	466.2	457.8	447.0	459.3	478.0	484.6	478.6	463.7	444.0	459.9	490.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	45.2	45.1	44.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.8	46.3	46.1	45.3	43.1	42.6	44.4	46.3
Musical instruments and parts	-------	15.1	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1	16.7	15.9	14.7	16.4	18.2
Toys and sporting goods	-------	86.4	82.8	79.0	74.4	70.8	65.0	71.6	85.2	92.9	92.9	89.7	84.2	81.7	90.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.0	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.9	29.9	29.6	29.8	28.7	30.7	32.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	59.5	58.4	58.0	59.7	60.0	59.8	59.0	60.9	61.8	61.0	59.6	54.6	58.2	61.4
Fabricated plastics products	-------	92.0	91.4	91.0	89.8	88.2	86.6	87.9	87.1	87.4	85.9	82.8	80.6	84.0	91.5
Other manufacturing industries	-------	154.4	151.1	150.3	149.6	147.1	144.3	148.3	151.2	149.4	147.2	142.8	138.6	144.5	150.0
Nondurable goods															
Food and kindred products	1,524.7	1,471.6	1,417.3	1,399.9	1,383.3	1,377.5	1,384.5	1,438.6	1,488.5	1,555.4	1,623.2	1,621.4	1,529.7	1,476.4	1,509.8
Meat products	-------	305.5	302.9	296.5	300.2	300.7	304.3	312.2	313.4	313.1	312.7	310.0	307.2	307.0	326.2
Dairy products	-------	103.9	99.7	95.7	93.3	92.1	91.6	93.5	93.9	96.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	99.8	104.9
Canning and preserving	-------	209.5	180.6	181.2	166.3	161.7	161.3	181.1	211.6	271.7	347.0	342.0	284.5	220.4	220.8
Grain-mill products	-------	115.6	113.5	111.7	113.3	113.3	113.3	112.2	113.3	115.7	117.0	117.0	116.0	113.8	114.3
Bakery products	-------	284.2	281.8	281.4	280.8	280.5	280.3	282.3	283.9	285.9	285.4	286.0	287.3	284.3	287.2
Sugar	-------	25.9	25.0	25.7	25.7	26.6	30.5	41.0	46.0	42.5	28.9	26.8	27.1	31.4	31.3
Confectionery and related products	-------	70.0	68.6	69.7	70.4	73.0	74.3	79.0	82.0	81.9	80.3	75.5	68.6	75.4	77.5
Beverages	-------	215.8	208.8	202.6	199.6	196.1	196.2	202.5	208.5	209.5	211.0	216.6	220.2	207.0	209.9
Miscellaneous food products	-------	141.2	136.4	135.4	133.7	133.5	132.7	134.8	135.9	138.3	139.6	141.8	141.4	137.3	137.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Tobacco manufactures	78.0	80.0	79.2	79.9	82.0	86.4	88.9	93.3	95.5	104.1	106.8	96.3	79.4	90.4	94.1
Cigarettes	.....	37.5	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.2	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.4	34.6
Cigars	.....	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	28.7	29.1	29.1	28.7	28.6	27.7	29.1	32.6
Tobacco and snuff	.....	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	8.6	8.3	9.0	10.9	15.3	18.1	21.1	22.7	31.9	34.7	24.3	9.0	18.4	20.3
Textile-mill products	963.3	975.2	965.4	960.3	957.7	950.7	946.1	953.1	958.4	954.7	951.4	946.4	920.4	941.5	1,004.8
Scouring and combing plants	.....	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5
Yarn and thread mills	.....	112.1	110.5	109.8	109.2	108.2	108.6	109.8	110.1	109.3	109.0	108.3	104.4	108.2	116.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	399.1	397.8	397.1	398.7	398.0	398.2	399.8	400.2	399.0	399.2	398.1	392.9	399.9	428.7
Narrow fabrics and small wares	.....	30.2	29.7	29.6	29.3	29.1	28.7	28.8	28.5	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.8	27.8	29.1
Knitting mills	.....	225.2	220.2	216.0	212.8	209.3	205.6	210.1	215.6	217.1	216.2	215.3	204.6	207.0	214.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	89.7	88.4	88.2	87.7	86.9	86.0	86.4	86.2	85.3	84.8	84.9	82.9	84.9	88.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	45.6	46.5	47.3	48.0	47.5	46.7	46.3	45.9	45.3	44.6	43.3	41.7	44.8	51.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.6
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	57.5	56.6	57.0	56.7	56.2	56.9	56.5	56.4	55.2	54.2	52.9	51.7	53.9	60.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,175.8	1,203.2	1,185.6	1,183.7	1,214.2	1,207.3	1,180.4	1,183.8	1,183.2	1,181.2	1,184.3	1,172.1	1,120.7	1,186.3	1,198.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	113.7	110.6	109.2	110.6	109.7	109.1	109.0	108.2	106.4	109.7	107.2	103.1	107.3	117.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	340.4	333.0	328.9	327.5	322.3	315.3	316.4	315.9	317.4	317.7	314.8	307.3	311.3	316.8
Women's outerwear	.....	338.6	338.9	338.2	359.4	359.6	346.7	346.8	345.2	339.9	343.5	348.9	328.1	339.7	352.1
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	116.9	116.1	117.7	118.1	117.2	115.1	116.8	118.7	117.5	115.1	112.6	108.5	114.1	119.6
Millinery	.....	14.1	14.0	17.0	22.8	23.5	20.6	18.5	16.8	19.9	21.1	20.4	16.7	17.9	18.7
Children's outerwear	.....	76.9	73.7	71.2	75.1	77.8	76.1	73.5	73.4	74.8	74.8	76.0	75.4	73.6	74.0
Fur goods	.....	10.0	9.3	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	10.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.2	10.7	10.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	60.3	58.5	58.5	58.7	58.0	56.1	58.1	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.3	53.1	58.7	59.2
Other fabricated textile products	.....	132.3	131.5	134.3	133.0	130.5	132.0	134.2	135.1	133.0	131.0	123.5	119.3	125.0	130.5
Paper and allied products	559.8	565.2	556.2	553.1	550.6	549.6	548.8	551.0	553.7	553.8	554.5	550.2	537.8	547.1	566.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	277.8	272.6	270.9	269.3	270.1	270.2	270.2	271.4	270.7	271.7	272.3	265.3	269.4	277.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	153.9	151.1	150.4	150.1	149.7	150.2	152.5	154.3	154.1	153.2	149.9	146.0	149.6	155.3
Other paper and allied products	.....	133.5	132.5	131.8	131.2	129.8	128.4	128.3	128.0	129.0	129.6	128.0	126.5	128.1	133.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	863.3	862.1	859.1	858.6	857.8	853.2	851.3	857.4	856.8	858.3	854.8	847.8	844.2	852.2	857.9
Newspapers	.....	321.8	320.4	319.0	317.9	317.1	316.4	318.1	318.8	318.2	316.1	315.7	315.8	316.4	315.0
Periodicals	.....	60.4	60.9	61.5	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.7	62.6	63.0	62.4	60.0	59.5	61.5	61.7
Books	.....	57.3	57.2	57.5	56.7	56.4	56.2	56.1	55.8	55.3	55.4	54.8	54.3	55.0	55.5
Commercial printing	.....	222.0	220.4	221.7	222.5	220.3	220.5	221.7	219.9	221.5	220.7	218.1	218.0	220.7	223.9
Lithographing	.....	66.0	66.2	66.1	65.9	65.3	65.1	66.8	66.4	66.2	65.6	65.2	65.0	65.7	66.7
Greeting cards	.....	20.8	20.0	18.9	19.0	19.7	19.6	20.5	21.9	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.5	20.0	19.5
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	46.2	46.1	46.0	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.4	44.0	44.2	45.4	45.4	44.2	44.5	46.1
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	67.6	67.9	67.9	68.5	68.0	67.4	68.1	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	66.9	68.4	69.5
Chemicals and allied products	844.9	842.9	846.4	846.4	837.7	827.9	823.5	823.7	823.7	825.1	821.4	816.0	808.9	820.9	844.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.1	100.7	100.5	99.9	100.5	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.8	102.2	108.2
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	326.9	322.2	319.9	317.7	314.9	313.6	312.8	312.2	311.3	311.1	310.4	308.9	310.6	323.6
Drugs and medicines	.....	102.3	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	103.4	103.0	102.7	102.7	103.2	103.9	103.7	102.9	100.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	50.8	50.6	50.7	50.4	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.9	51.1	50.0	49.2	49.3	50.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	75.8	75.7	74.8	74.1	73.7	73.5	73.7	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.4	73.4	73.0	73.4
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.5
Fertilizers	.....	34.9	45.6	46.4	41.9	36.7	35.2	33.2	32.0	34.1	32.9	30.9	30.2	35.6	35.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	37.5	37.7	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.5	41.7	42.8	42.8	38.9	36.0	35.3	38.5	40.5
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	105.3	103.9	103.2	101.7	100.6	99.1	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.6	99.5	101.0	102.8
Products of petroleum and coal	239.5	238.8	237.2	236.6	236.4	227.2	232.3	233.6	238.1	233.1	238.7	239.2	239.7	238.2	249.5
Petroleum refining	.....	190.5	189.5	188.9	189.0	181.5	186.6	187.5	188.5	185.0	191.5	192.9	193.5	192.1	199.1
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	48.3	47.7	47.7	47.4	45.7	45.7	46.1	46.6	47.1	47.2	46.3	46.2	46.1	50.4
Rubber products	264.3	262.1	231.9	237.0	260.8	258.4	258.8	257.2	253.7	252.8	245.3	238.9	233.0	244.6	265.2
Tires and inner tubes	.....	103.3	79.5	93.1	104.4	102.7	103.8	103.4	102.1	101.0	99.7	98.1	96.6	100.8	110.0
Rubber footwear	.....	22.4	21.8	17.2	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.9	21.9
Other rubber products	.....	136.4	130.6	126.7	135.0	134.4	133.8	132.6	130.4	130.4	124.5	120.2	116.3	122.9	133.3
Leather and leather products	374.9	373.3	365.4	364.5	371.5	373.1	369.3	368.3	363.9	354.2	360.3	362.5	354.6	357.2	369.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	37.4	37.3	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.3	37.9	40.7
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	19.8	19.2	19.0	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.5	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.2	18.9
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	251.7	245.9	244.6	249.1	250.7	249.0	245.2	238.6	230.0	237.1	240.6	238.8	238.1	243.8
Luggage	.....	15.2	15.3	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	14.7	15.0	15.6
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	28.5	27.5	28.8	31.5	31.8	30.8	31.9	33.5	33.2	32.7	31.4	28.0	29.9	30.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.3	13.6	12.4	13.5	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.0	16.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Transportation and public utilities	3,943	3,943	3,914	3,879	3,885	3,835	3,836	3,881	3,885	3,897	3,886	3,897	3,907	3,903	4,151
Transportation	2,591	2,603	2,576	2,542	2,531	2,499	2,498	2,538	2,536	2,546	2,523	2,520	2,526	2,531	2,741
Interstate railroads	.....	967.1	950.7	942.9	936.4	930.9	928.5	952.0	951.0	961.0	959.8	957.9	957.9	953.6	1,123.4
Class I railroads	.....	850.3	839.9	824.9	817.3	811.8	810.7	824.0	831.1	841.5	839.9	844.4	837.5	840.8	984.8
Local railways and busines	.....	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.6	93.3	93.0	94.0	94.2	94.1	94.7	95.1	95.4	96.4	103.6
Trucking and warehousing	.....	853.8	840.5	828.2	823.4	810.2	802.5	830.0	822.6	811.2	781.3	787.0	790.7	792.5	812.3
Other transportation and services	.....	689.8	686.5	679.0	678.9	664.2	673.9	662.4	668.3	679.9	686.9	672.4	681.4	678.5	701.8
Buslines, except local	.....	41.2	40.5	39.5	38.6	38.9	40.3	39.9	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	43.2	41.7	42.9
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	145.1	143.3	142.8	141.7	140.1	140.6	124.6	134.6	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	140.3	144.6
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	.....	25.6	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.4	26.7	25.8	26.4
Communication	743	743	742	742	742	743	744	747	751	752	757	764	769	771	810
Telephone	.....	705.4	704.0	704.3	704.0	705.0	706.0	709.1	712.6	713.7	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.4	768.2
Telegraph	.....	37.0	37.3	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.3	41.4
Other public utilities	609	597	596	595	592	593	594	596	598	599	606	613	612	601	600
Gas and electric utilities	.....	573.0	573.1	571.8	568.9	570.6	571.5	573.8	575.2	576.5	582.7	589.1	588.8	578.5	577.2
Electric light and power utilities	.....	258.1	254.9	254.3	252.5	254.1	254.3	254.9	255.8	256.6	259.4	261.9	262.0	258.3	258.7
Gas utilities	.....	154.4	152.0	151.5	150.8	150.5	150.8	151.5	151.5	151.8	153.4	155.6	155.1	151.5	149.0
Electric light and gas utilities combined	.....	160.5	166.2	166.0	165.6	166.0	166.4	167.4	167.9	168.1	169.9	171.6	171.7	168.7	169.5
Local utilities, not e'swhere classified	.....	23.5	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.5	22.9	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	11,292	11,347	11,234	11,136	11,083	10,990	11,052	11,976	11,382	11,225	11,151	11,011	10,984	11,141	11,362
Wholesale trade	3,063	3,055	3,026	3,024	3,019	3,025	3,028	3,055	3,052	3,039	3,016	2,994	2,989	3,013	3,065
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	.....	1,815.0	1,790.9	1,784.0	1,777.5	1,775.7	1,778.2	1,801.0	1,791.2	1,776.6	1,762.7	1,744.6	1,737.1	1,752.0	1,772.1
Automotive	.....	135.6	133.1	131.5	130.8	130.1	129.5	129.1	128.8	127.9	127.8	127.6	127.4	126.5	123.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	.....	308.1	304.5	305.6	306.3	308.3	307.4	312.6	311.9	307.7	306.1	299.0	300.8	303.1	303.4
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	.....	448.9	443.1	442.0	439.8	438.8	438.9	440.5	439.7	438.2	437.4	437.0	436.1	439.2	457.1
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	.....	922.4	910.2	904.9	900.6	898.5	899.4	918.8	910.8	902.8	891.4	881.0	872.8	883.2	888.3
Wholesale distributors, other	.....	1,240.3	1,235.2	1,240.1	1,241.3	1,249.0	1,252.6	1,264.4	1,261.0	1,262.8	1,253.2	1,249.7	1,252.2	1,261.4	1,293.1
Retail trade	8,229	8,292	8,208	8,112	8,064	7,965	8,024	8,911	8,330	8,186	8,135	8,017	7,995	8,128	8,237
General merchandise stores	1,385.1	1,419.1	1,415.7	1,388.4	1,388.3	1,348.9	1,397.2	1,942.6	1,575.3	1,473.8	1,420.8	1,350.9	1,336.7	1,433.8	1,457.1
Department stores and general mail-order houses	.....	910.9	905.9	893.0	890.0	870.0	908.9	1,260.1	1,022.7	946.1	908.1	870.8	863.5	925.1	944.4
Other general merchandise stores	.....	508.2	509.8	495.4	498.3	478.9	488.3	682.5	552.6	527.7	512.7	480.1	473.2	508.7	512.7
Food and liquor stores	1,595.5	1,617.0	1,610.6	1,604.5	1,599.0	1,597.9	1,582.5	1,629.6	1,610.8	1,597.3	1,595.5	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,598.8	1,573.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	.....	1,173.2	1,172.0	1,167.9	1,165.1	1,162.0	1,152.0	1,179.7	1,168.6	1,156.4	1,146.7	1,130.6	1,139.1	1,149.4	1,106.9
Dairy product stores and dealers	.....	228.6	224.1	222.6	219.1	218.5	218.8	220.0	221.0	222.4	230.2	234.3	234.0	227.4	234.3
Other food and liquor stores	.....	215.2	214.5	214.0	214.8	217.4	211.7	229.9	221.2	218.5	218.6	217.2	217.6	222.0	232.7
Automotive and accessories dealers	799.0	795.7	788.1	782.0	771.7	768.1	766.3	781.2	763.0	754.5	755.0	756.6	755.2	764.5	804.2
Apparel and accessories stores	574.0	601.5	596.0	584.5	597.0	564.3	582.0	717.2	619.3	602.5	590.4	546.7	582.4	592.1	604.6
Other retail trade	3,875.1	3,858.9	3,797.7	3,752.3	3,707.8	3,686.0	3,696.2	3,840.1	3,761.7	3,757.5	3,773.6	3,780.9	3,759.6	3,738.4	3,796.8
Furniture and appliance stores	.....	387.8	388.0	386.3	387.7	389.0	390.8	410.7	397.2	392.4	388.5	385.1	384.5	390.2	394.8
Drug stores	.....	375.7	369.3	364.1	359.4	359.6	357.9	393.7	390.1	356.9	355.2	353.2	352.9	355.8	354.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,467	2,443	2,413	2,403	2,386	2,371	2,363	2,373	2,374	2,390	2,392	2,413	2,410	2,374	2,348
Banks and trust companies	.....	639.0	629.1	628.2	626.1	622.4	618.9	618.6	616.5	615.5	616.4	621.9	621.6	615.3	602.8
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	95.3	94.0	92.9	91.4	89.9	87.1	86.8	85.9	85.2	84.8	85.6	85.2	84.6	53.8
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	903.1	896.1	896.3	896.2	893.2	891.0	892.3	892.3	894.2	900.3	906.1	903.7	895.0	860.6
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	805.1	794.1	785.1	772.4	765.0	765.8	775.3	778.9	785.0	790.8	799.2	799.6	779.5	792.0
Service and miscellaneous	6,601	6,617	6,583	6,511	6,377	6,333	6,314	6,384	6,426	6,463	6,472	6,452	6,465	6,395	6,336
Hotels and lodging places	.....	532.0	504.1	494.1	469.3	466.5	460.9	467.6	473.6	478.6	526.6	608.3	607.0	511.3	531.0
Personal services:															
Laundries	.....	316.2	311.6	307.9	305.3	304.3	306.5	307.3	309.0	311.0	311.6	314.3	317.7	312.7	326.3
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	175.5	175.7	170.5	166.8	164.6	165.9	166.9	168.3	169.8	166.5	163.1	167.1	167.4	169.8
Motion pictures	.....	190.7	190.1	189.2	180.9	177.9	176.9	179.2	183.1	191.3	195.3	195.6	193.9	189.8	204.1
Government	7,905	8,089	8,116	8,111	8,093	8,066	8,024	8,373	8,074	8,040	7,943	7,678	7,664	7,893	7,636
Federal [3]	2,198	2,184	2,159	2,162	2,157	2,155	2,157	2,487	2,172	2,173	2,174	2,192	2,192	2,191	2,217
Executive	.....	2,156.4	2,131.3	2,134.4	2,129.4	2,127.5	2,129.6	2,460.4	2,145.5	2,145.6	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,164.2	2,190.2
Department of Defense	.....	947.6	943.3	945.1	946.2	948.9	954.2	958.5	961.6	963.0	962.5	967.6	968.8	960.3	1,007.3
Post Office Department	.....	547.3	542.7	541.5	540.6	539.3	540.0	861.0	542.7	538.8	539.0	541.6	538.9	562.8	551.4
Other agencies	.....	661.5	645.3	647.8	642.6	639.3	635.4	640.9	641.2	643.8	645.3	655.4	657.0	641.1	631.5
Legislative	.....	22.8	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1
Judicial	.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
State and local [4]	5,707	5,905	5,957	5,949	5,936	5,911	5,867	5,886	5,902	5,867	5,769	5,486	5,472	5,702	5,409
State	.....	1,523.4	1,536.8	1,535.2	1,531.7	1,525.5	1,516.2	1,517.4	1,517.6	1,517.1	1,476.3	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,470.8	1,382.9
Local	.....	4,381.5	4,419.9	4,414.2	4,404.6	4,385.7	4,350.6	4,368.1	4,384.1	4,349.7	4,292.7	4,041.9	4,027.9	4,231.1	4,023.7
Education	.....	2,645.7	2,772.6	2,774.8	2,774.2	2,771.4	2,735.5	2,742.5	2,742.6	2,716.7	2,673.9	2,230.2	2,223.2	2,563.7	2,401.8
Other	.....	3,259.2	3,184.1	3,174.6	3,162.1	3,139.8	3,131.3	3,143.0	3,159.1	3,150.1	3,195.1	3,255.6	3,248.4	3,138.2	3,006.8

[1] Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956–58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Data relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A–3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Mining	-------	564	555	547	542	547	557	566	563	560	564	559	556	572	664
Metal	-------	81.3	80.0	79.4	77.2	77.4	77.6	76.9	77.0	73.8	74.3	72.1	73.5	76.5	94.4
Iron	-------	30.9	30.2	29.3	27.9	26.6	26.4	25.8	26.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	25.7	26.1	33.9
Copper	-------	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.0	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.4	22.5	23.2	22.4	22.0	23.4	27.3
Lead and zinc	-------	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.7	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.5	14.1
Anthracite	-------	13.6	13.3	13.5	14.6	16.2	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	16.7	16.2	17.5	18.5	28.4
Bituminous coal	-------	158.1	157.2	156.6	160.4	167.9	171.4	171.4	169.5	168.3	166.2	163.3	158.0	173.8	208.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	-------	216.3	210.0	205.9	203.1	201.1	205.6	209.7	205.8	205.7	210.8	213.3	211.8	211.1	238.0
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-------	107.2	104.7	105.0	105.1	105.4	106.3	108.0	108.1	109.3	112.9	115.2	115.6	112.9	122.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	95.0	94.5	91.8	87.1	84.2	85.1	89.7	93.4	94.8	95.5	93.9	95.1	91.9	98.3
Contract construction	-------	2,580	2,441	2,275	2,043	1,889	1,975	2,115	2,407	2,568	2,544	2,570	2,503	2,278	2,442
Nonbuilding construction	-------	604	570	493	398	347	366	434	532	580	568	566	581	497	515
Highway and street construction	-------	307.9	283.2	228.6	169.8	140.6	151.8	192.9	261.8	292.3	303.4	301.0	293.0	231.8	226.8
Other nonbuilding construction	-------	295.7	286.8	264.0	228.4	206.8	214.0	241.1	269.8	287.5	264.7	264.8	288.4	265.1	288.5
Building construction	-------	1,976	1,871	1,782	1,645	1,542	1,609	1,681	1,875	1,988	1,946	1,974	1,922	1,781	1,927
General contractors	-------	723.2	679.5	647.9	582.5	535.0	562.3	589.0	680.6	698.5	709.1	730.1	717.0	658.1	772.6
Special-trade contractors	-------	1,252.9	1,191.1	1,134.5	1,062.5	1,006.6	1,046.5	1,092.0	1,194.2	1,229.9	1,236.9	1,244.0	1,204.5	1,122.6	1,154.1
Plumbing and heating	-------	256.2	248.2	244.3	235.5	230.7	238.7	250.9	257.6	265.8	263.6	260.3	253.7	247.0	265.9
Painting and decorating	-------	197.4	180.3	155.8	136.0	124.6	130.9	146.9	164.4	172.2	176.3	183.9	180.2	153.3	160.1
Electrical work	-------	139.1	134.2	127.3	126.0	130.5	135.4	141.4	143.8	148.4	151.6	146.5	138.9	138.2	151.7
Other special-trade contractors	-------	660.2	628.4	607.1	565.0	520.8	541.5	552.8	628.4	643.5	645.4	653.3	631.7	584.1	586.4
Manufacturing	12,456	12,520	12,299	12,167	12,117	11,937	11,855	11,930	11,981	11,721	11,940	11,645	11,353	11,658	12,911
Durable goods	7,178	7,246	7,139	7,025	6,937	6,794	6,739	6,740	6,742	6,421	6,579	6,339	6,270	6,507	7,523
Nondurable goods	5,278	5,274	5,160	5,142	5,180	5,143	5,116	5,190	5,239	5,300	5,361	5,306	5,083	5,151	5,388
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories	72.8	72.9	73.0	73.4	73.0	72.0	72.9	72.8	71.4	66.6	68.4	66.8	67.0	68.4	76.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	622.6	622.6	593.8	568.1	551.5	536.7	547.0	564.7	579.4	594.4	590.1	580.6	572.0	556.8	588.3
Logging camps and contractors	-------	104.7	89.6	77.2	76.0	69.5	75.3	83.3	90.0	94.2	93.1	88.4	86.5	80.1	80.1
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	302.0	293.5	285.4	276.8	272.6	274.9	282.0	289.6	297.5	297.3	296.8	292.9	283.6	303.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	124.1	120.0	115.2	110.1	107.4	109.5	111.9	112.2	114.0	112.4	110.5	107.3	106.5	108.3
Wooden containers	-------	41.8	41.2	40.6	40.2	39.8	40.4	40.8	40.9	41.8	41.2	39.5	40.5	40.6	45.5
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	50.0	49.5	49.7	48.4	47.4	46.9	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.1	45.4	44.8	46.0	50.9
Furniture and fixtures	315.7	320.2	317.7	316.5	315.8	315.1	312.6	308.6	312.3	313.2	309.8	300.5	285.5	297.3	314.2
Household furniture	-------	237.6	237.7	237.7	237.6	237.4	234.6	230.0	233.6	234.4	229.6	221.9	211.7	220.1	228.9
Office, public building, and professional furniture	-------	36.2	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.0	36.0	35.1	32.0	34.2	38.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-------	26.3	25.7	25.1	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.8	26.5	26.2	24.8	25.6	28.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-------	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.7	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.0	17.4	18.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	467.3	466.4	453.8	444.3	432.5	412.9	411.3	421.9	426.2	422.3	438.1	429.7	422.0	417.8	456.6
Flat glass	-------	29.2	29.3	29.8	29.8	20.5	19.9	19.7	18.8	12.1	28.0	25.4	24.4	23.5	30.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-------	88.3	85.8	83.8	82.2	80.3	79.0	81.3	82.1	83.2	83.9	82.2	82.2	80.5	83.4
Glass products made of purchased glass	-------	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.7	13.3	15.0
Cement, hydraulic	-------	36.2	35.2	34.7	33.3	31.5	32.3	34.4	35.0	35.4	35.7	35.3	35.2	34.6	35.0
Structural clay products	-------	68.3	66.3	64.6	61.2	59.0	60.4	64.4	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.3	65.4	63.4	70.3
Pottery and related products	-------	42.1	40.3	39.6	39.3	38.8	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.4	37.7	36.6	35.8	37.6	43.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	99.6	98.8	92.4	87.5	85.8	85.2	87.8	90.3	91.7	94.0	93.0	90.3	86.9	90.6
Cut-stone and stone products	-------	15.7	15.6	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	15.6	16.1	15.7	16.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	-------	72.0	70.9	69.4	68.6	67.1	66.4	65.5	65.3	64.7	62.5	61.2	59.9	62.3	71.0
Primary metal industries	1,038.9	1,067.5	1,051.8	1,037.4	1,014.7	979.3	952.3	943.4	929.8	898.6	896.5	863.8	851.9	891.0	1,081.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	543.9	536.8	529.2	515.2	489.4	468.6	464.4	459.3	457.1	444.9	428.0	419.1	436.8	537.0
Iron and steel foundries	-------	200.1	195.9	194.3	189.6	184.4	180.5	178.2	174.2	158.5	164.8	155.9	159.2	167.4	201.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	44.0	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.8	41.9	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.8	43.2	53.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.2	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	92.8	91.6	89.1	86.7	84.8	84.9	84.8	83.6	81.9	81.0	80.3	79.1	80.6	89.2
Nonferrous foundries	-------	53.3	53.0	52.8	52.3	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.3	47.6	47.7	44.9	42.3	46.4	55.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-------	123.9	122.4	120.8	119.4	117.7	115.7	113.7	111.8	104.0	109.1	105.5	103.5	108.4	131.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	848.1	866.0	852.5	839.5	829.2	816.7	819.6	824.3	827.1	791.2	821.6	788.3	764.9	795.8	892.5
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	55.6	53.4	51.4	49.6	49.3	48.2	47.8	50.6	51.7	54.4	55.3	53.4	50.6	51.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	-------	108.2	107.6	106.8	108.1	107.6	108.6	109.0	107.0	87.6	103.6	96.6	93.4	100.1	113.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	91.5	90.0	88.8	88.6	86.7	82.5	82.4	86.1	87.8	86.5	84.1	80.4	83.3	83.9
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	220.8	215.2	210.9	204.5	203.0	206.1	211.7	214.7	219.9	224.8	223.8	220.5	220.0	241.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	191.3	190.1	187.1	187.0	182.4	186.1	186.5	183.1	166.2	175.6	160.9	158.1	169.4	201.3
Lighting fixtures	-------	38.4	38.4	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.5	32.8	35.9	33.2	31.6	34.2	40.8
Fabricated wire products	-------	46.6	46.5	46.6	46.3	45.4	45.8	44.9	45.1	44.4	42.3	40.7	39.2	41.7	47.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-------	113.6	111.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	104.9	104.4	103.0	100.8	98.5	93.7	88.3	96.5	109.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,161.5	1,166.4	1,152.6	1,126.2	1,112.9	1,089.7	1,057.3	1,038.2	1,020.1	1,004.5	1,007.0	976.8	999.2	1,039.3	1,255.7
Engines and turbines	-------	67.2	76.2	64.2	64.4	63.5	62.3	61.5	61.6	56.9	58.6	56.8	56.5	60.7	68.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	127.0	126.7	117.1	115.3	110.5	91.7	84.0	83.1	96.9	95.3	91.8	94.0	94.7	105.7
Construction and mining machinery	-------	95.8	93.5	90.1	88.8	86.6	84.9	81.9	76.2	77.3	78.4	79.5	79.8	82.4	109.4
Metalworking machinery	-------	176.0	174.0	171.7	168.6	163.6	159.9	157.8	155.0	149.1	150.5	145.6	151.7	162.1	218.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	115.8	113.1	112.0	111.1	109.5	107.7	107.0	106.2	105.0	105.3	104.5	103.7	108.5	125.9
General industrial machinery	-------	143.1	145.1	138.4	135.4	134.3	134.4	133.7	132.9	131.7	132.0	130.3	131.9	138.1	166.3
Office and store machines and devices	-------	90.2	89.4	89.1	88.7	88.0	87.8	88.4	88.5	87.7	86.3	82.7	82.1	84.0	99.2
Service-industry and household machines	-------	141.1	140.2	138.7	138.5	136.1	132.7	129.0	125.7	121.4	120.1	113.3	118.5	123.2	141.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	210.2	207.0	204.9	202.1	197.6	193.9	194.9	190.9	178.5	180.5	172.3	172.9	185.6	221.5
Electrical machinery	835.1	831.3	814.2	802.5	798.4	795.5	791.3	788.9	788.2	746.0	762.2	734.0	711.6	780.1	857.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	277.0	272.1	265.1	261.4	259.4	261.9	258.3	253.9	237.7	244.2	238.6	235.1	247.8	288.4
Electrical appliances	-------	27.6	27.8	27.2	27.0	26.2	26.2	26.8	27.9	26.3	25.5	24.1	23.0	25.4	31.2
Insulated wire and cable	-------	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.9	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.2	18.6	17.3	19.3	20.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	54.1	54.3	55.6	55.4	55.3	51.3	50.8	53.1	35.9	49.2	44.3	43.3	47.0	59.3
Electric lamps	-------	23.7	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.3	20.8	22.5	26.1
Communication equipment	-------	391.4	380.4	375.2	375.9	375.2	373.4	375.1	375.7	372.0	368.4	354.9	340.6	355.4	395.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	36.1	34.9	34.8	34.7	35.4	34.2	33.9	34.2	31.4	33.3	32.2	31.5	32.7	36.0
Transportation equipment	1,221.3	1,226.1	1,232.9	1,229.0	1,225.6	1,203.3	1,215.6	1,207.6	1,199.0	991.5	1,100.1	1,033.6	1,062.9	1,124.0	1,383.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	-------	599.3	599.6	594.3	591.1	567.8	580.5	566.8	554.1	357.8	462.9	402.2	432.7	480.0	630.1
Aircraft and parts	-------	452.3	458.5	463.5	469.0	473.2	474.5	482.9	483.7	480.8	480.4	474.1	471.3	479.3	563.6
Aircraft	-------	267.4	273.6	279.8	283.9	287.6	288.2	292.4	293.3	291.0	291.7	291.4	289.1	291.5	340.9
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	86.6	87.0	87.5	88.1	88.7	88.4	90.6	90.5	90.3	90.9	87.7	87.9	89.9	111.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.2	13.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	89.2	88.5	86.8	87.2	87.3	88.3	89.7	89.8	89.1	86.8	83.9	82.4	85.7	97.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	124.2	126.4	125.5	122.7	120.1	121.2	118.6	122.4	118.4	118.0	118.1	119.2	121.4	127.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	103.5	105.2	104.7	103.8	101.7	103.9	101.6	106.4	103.7	104.4	105.0	104.5	105.1	108.5
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	20.7	21.2	20.8	18.9	18.4	17.3	17.0	16.0	14.7	13.6	13.1	14.7	16.3	18.7
Railroad equipment	-------	41.7	40.1	37.6	34.8	34.7	32.5	32.1	30.7	26.1	30.5	31.2	32.7	36.1	54.7
Other transportation equipment	-------	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	8.0
Instruments and related products	219.9	223.3	218.6	215.9	215.9	212.6	209.1	209.6	209.0	207.2	204.9	199.2	195.9	205.3	226.2
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments	-------	35.0	34.7	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.5	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.8	36.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	64.0	60.5	59.8	60.9	59.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	56.8	56.0	53.4	53.4	55.8	62.1
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.4	10.3
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	29.3	28.8	28.4	28.1	27.9	27.6	27.7	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.3	28.9
Ophthalmic goods	-------	19.9	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.4	19.6
Photographic apparatus	-------	39.3	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.7	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.5	39.7	43.7
Watches and clocks	-------	25.6	25.6	25.0	23.2	24.8	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.7	22.5	19.9	22.9	23.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	374.7	383.3	378.5	372.4	367.7	360.0	349.7	360.4	379.4	385.8	380.0	365.6	346.2	361.0	390.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	35.7	35.5	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.9	36.3	36.2	35.6	33.5	32.8	34.5	36.3
Musical instruments and parts	-------	12.0	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	13.7	13.0	11.8	13.6	15.3
Toys and sporting goods	-------	72.5	69.4	65.6	61.0	57.6	52.0	57.6	71.4	78.8	79.0	75.5	70.1	67.5	75.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	22.7	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.5	21.2	21.6	22.1	22.2	21.6	21.6	20.6	22.3	24.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	47.9	47.0	46.7	48.1	48.6	48.4	47.4	49.2	49.9	49.1	47.9	43.1	46.4	49.2
Fabricated plastics products	-------	72.2	71.9	71.4	70.6	69.0	67.6	68.7	68.4	68.3	66.7	64.0	61.6	64.8	71.6
Other manufacturing industries	-------	120.3	117.7	116.6	116.1	113.6	110.9	114.9	117.6	116.2	114.3	110.1	106.2	111.9	118.6
Nondurable goods															
Food and kindred products	1,072.1	1,022.0	974.1	958.3	945.4	942.6	949.6	1,001.0	1,050.1	1,115.2	1,178.4	1,172.0	1,080.6	1,035.3	1,065.7
Meat products	-------	244.3	241.5	235.3	239.2	239.0	242.5	250.2	250.9	250.5	249.0	246.0	243.8	243.5	259.2
Dairy products	-------	72.0	68.1	64.5	62.3	61.3	60.8	62.2	62.2	64.4	67.9	71.5	73.0	66.7	69.6
Canning and preserving	-------	175.1	146.9	147.8	133.9	129.2	128.7	148.2	178.1	237.1	311.8	306.9	220.2	186.6	187.7
Grain-mill products	-------	80.1	78.1	76.6	78.2	78.6	78.3	77.0	78.4	81.0	82.5	82.4	81.4	79.5	79.5
Bakery products	-------	161.4	159.6	158.6	158.4	159.0	159.4	162.0	164.0	166.1	165.8	166.3	167.1	164.9	166.9
Sugar	-------	20.1	19.4	20.0	20.3	21.3	25.3	35.5	40.4	36.8	23.4	21.4	21.6	25.9	26.1
Confectionery and related products	-------	55.8	54.5	55.8	56.5	59.5	60.7	64.5	67.6	68.1	66.5	61.5	54.6	61.6	63.5
Beverages	-------	115.8	112.2	107.2	104.9	102.6	102.8	108.7	114.8	115.4	115.2	117.7	120.9	112.4	116.1
Miscellaneous food products	-------	97.4	93.8	92.5	91.7	92.1	91.1	92.7	93.7	95.8	96.3	98.3	98.0	94.2	94.1
Tobacco manufactures	68.1	70.1	69.0	69.7	72.0	76.4	78.8	83.0	85.0	93.6	96.1	85.5	69.5	80.1	84.4
Cigarettes	-------	32.5	31.9	31.8	32.2	32.2	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.7	32.0	32.0	31.3	31.5	30.2
Cigars	-------	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.4	30.9
Tobacco and snuff	-------	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	6.4	6.1	6.9	8.8	13.1	15.8	18.5	20.1	29.0	31.6	21.2	6.7	15.8	17.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Textile-mill products	871.5	883.0	874.3	869.2	866.4	860.0	855.5	862.2	867.0	863.3	859.9	855.2	830.2	850.8	912.9
Scouring and combing plants	.....	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0
Yarn and thread mills	.....	103.4	102.1	101.5	100.8	99.8	100.0	101.5	101.7	100.8	100.6	99.9	96.0	99.7	107.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	371.5	370.2	369.5	371.0	370.3	370.7	371.8	372.1	370.9	371.1	370.1	363.3	372.4	401.5
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	.....	26.5	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.2	23.9	25.4
Knitting mills	.....	204.9	200.0	196.0	192.6	189.3	185.9	190.2	195.3	197.0	196.0	195.0	184.2	186.8	194.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	77.6	76.5	76.4	76.1	75.4	74.5	74.7	74.6	73.8	73.4	73.8	71.7	73.7	77.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	37.7	38.8	39.4	40.1	39.9	39.0	38.6	38.2	37.5	36.7	35.3	33.8	36.7	42.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.4
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	47.4	46.5	46.8	46.5	46.1	46.5	46.6	46.6	45.2	44.2	43.1	42.0	43.9	50.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,043.6	1,071.2	1,055.0	1,054.5	1,084.8	1,078.3	1,051.0	1,055.6	1,053.3	1,051.2	1,055.3	1,044.3	902.0	1,027.0	1,064.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	101.7	99.0	97.0	98.3	97.3	96.5	96.4	93.9	93.8	97.4	95.0	90.8	95.0	105.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	310.4	303.6	299.8	298.8	293.5	286.6	288.1	287.6	289.1	289.6	287.0	279.9	283.9	288.9
Women's outerwear	.....	301.1	302.2	302.8	323.2	323.4	310.2	311.1	308.2	303.1	306.7	312.2	291.4	302.7	312.0
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	104.7	103.5	105.1	105.6	105.1	102.9	104.7	106.9	105.6	103.3	100.9	94.5	101.9	106.8
Millinery	.....	11.9	11.7	14.8	20.2	21.0	18.3	16.3	14.5	17.6	18.7	18.4	14.7	15.7	16.3
Children's outerwear	.....	68.7	65.6	62.9	66.6	69.8	68.0	65.5	65.0	66.3	66.3	67.4	66.8	65.1	65.7
Fur goods	.....	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.8
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	54.2	52.6	52.8	53.2	52.4	50.7	52.5	54.1	54.6	53.8	52.7	47.4	50.9	53.2
Other fabricated textile products	.....	111.0	109.6	112.9	112.1	109.4	110.9	112.9	113.7	111.8	110.1	102.5	98.2	103.6	108.5
Paper and allied products	446.7	453.2	446.0	443.1	440.8	440.1	440.2	442.7	445.9	446.5	447.0	441.7	429.0	439.3	458.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	226.7	222.7	221.1	219.2	220.1	220.8	220.8	222.5	222.2	222.5	222.7	215.4	220.7	229.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	123.2	120.6	120.0	120.0	119.4	120.1	122.5	124.3	124.2	124.0	120.0	116.1	119.6	125.2
Other paper and allied products	.....	103.3	102.7	102.0	101.6	100.6	99.3	99.4	99.1	100.1	100.5	99.0	97.5	99.0	104.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	553.6	554.7	552.9	553.2	550.9	545.0	543.5	549.7	548.0	550.6	547.6	541.7	537.2	545.4	553.2
Newspapers	.....	160.6	160.9	160.5	158.6	157.3	156.3	159.4	159.7	159.4	157.1	156.3	155.7	157.2	156.1
Periodicals	.....	26.2	26.4	27.0	26.9	26.3	26.2	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.1	24.7	24.1	25.5	25.6
Books	.....	35.0	35.0	35.1	34.6	34.6	34.3	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.2
Commercial printing	.....	178.5	176.7	178.2	179.1	176.9	177.9	178.9	176.8	178.6	177.5	175.1	174.6	177.5	181.3
Lithographing	.....	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.1	48.7	50.5	50.2	50.1	49.6	49.4	49.1	49.7	50.7
Greeting cards	.....	15.5	14.8	13.9	13.6	13.7	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.2	13.8
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	36.6	36.4	36.2	35.6	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.7	35.0	37.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	52.6	52.6	52.5	52.9	52.2	51.8	52.5	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.4	52.6	53.5
Chemicals and allied products	525.3	527.3	532.4	534.7	527.1	518.3	514.8	514.3	514.0	516.5	510.9	504.1	493.5	512.2	545.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	68.1	67.9	67.5	67.2	66.7	66.4	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.6	67.3	73.0
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	205.9	201.9	200.1	198.7	196.8	195.9	194.7	194.0	193.1	191.4	190.0	186.4	191.8	210.3
Drugs and medicines	.....	55.7	54.9	57.3	57.5	57.3	57.4	57.2	56.9	56.7	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	30.3	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.7	31.3	31.5	30.4	29.7	30.1	30.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	45.4	45.9	45.1	44.6	44.2	44.0	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.6	45.0	44.0	43.7	45.9
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.2
Fertilizers	.....	24.4	34.8	36.6	32.2	26.9	25.6	23.6	22.5	24.6	23.4	21.4	20.9	26.1	26.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	24.7	25.0	26.4	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.6	29.6	30.1	26.5	23.9	23.1	26.1	28.1
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	66.7	65.6	65.1	63.7	62.8	61.5	63.2	63.4	63.7	63.9	63.5	61.8	63.1	65.3
Products of petroleum and coal	160.9	160.3	159.2	159.3	159.6	150.3	154.4	154.6	155.9	153.3	157.5	157.4	157.4	157.0	168.9
Petroleum refining	.....	122.1	121.5	121.8	122.3	114.7	118.7	118.5	119.5	116.4	120.4	121.3	121.5	121.2	128.1
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	38.2	37.7	37.5	37.3	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.4	36.9	37.1	36.1	35.9	35.8	39.9
Rubber products	200.9	198.6	171.8	176.0	201.5	198.8	199.1	198.2	195.3	194.5	187.5	181.2	175.1	186.0	205.9
Tires and inner tubes	.....	73.0	52.2	66.0	77.9	76.2	76.9	77.1	76.2	75.3	74.1	72.5	71.0	74.7	83.2
Rubber footwear	.....	18.3	17.7	12.9	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.7	17.6
Other rubber products	.....	107.3	101.9	97.1	106.2	105.5	105.1	104.0	101.9	102.1	96.6	92.3	88.2	94.6	105.0
Leather and leather products	335.1	333.6	325.4	324.2	331.2	332.8	329.3	328.7	324.3	315.0	321.0	323.2	316.7	317.7	329.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	33.1	32.9	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	33.7	36.4
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	17.9	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.8
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	227.1	221.1	219.6	223.9	225.6	224.1	220.7	214.2	205.9	212.9	216.8	215.4	213.8	219.1
Luggage	.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.1	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.5	13.1
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	24.7	23.8	24.9	27.5	28.0	26.9	28.1	29.7	29.4	29.0	27.5	24.8	26.1	28.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	13.9	13.4	12.8	12.6	11.9	10.7	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.3	14.2

See footnotes at end o table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry		1959						1958						Annual average	
		July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Transportation and public utilities:																
Other public utilities			531	530	529	526	527	528	530	532	533	540	547	548	537	540
Gas and electric utilities			509.9	509.6	508.0	505.4	507.1	507.9	510.0	511.4	512.9	519.7	525.8	526.9	516.4	519.0
Electric light and power utilities			224.1	220.7	219.5	217.7	219.3	219.5	219.7	220.5	221.0	223.9	226.3	226.6	223.2	226.0
Gas utilities			139.1	136.8	136.5	136.0	135.9	135.6	136.6	136.4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	137.5	136.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined			146.7	152.1	152.0	151.7	151.9	152.8	153.7	154.5	154.8	156.8	158.4	158.9	155.7	156.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified			20.9	20.6	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.4	20.7
Wholesale and retail trade:																
Wholesale trade			2,637	2,611	2,614	2,611	2,618	2,621	2,606	2,656	2,646	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,622	2,695
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function			1,586.5	1,564.4	1,568.9	1,563.6	1,551.0	1,549.7	1,582.4	1,574.0	1,560.3	1,546.3	1,526.3	1,520.6	1,536.7	1,572.2
Automotive			117.7	115.7	114.3	113.4	112.5	112.2	112.3	112.2	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	110.0	108.4
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors			274.9	271.9	273.2	274.2	276.0	275.1	281.0	280.4	276.3	275.5	268.2	269.8	272.2	273.4
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment			388.7	383.7	382.4	380.5	380.0	380.5	383.2	382.5	381.6	380.1	379.8	379.0	382.1	402.7
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers			805.2	793.1	789.0	785.5	782.5	781.9	805.9	798.9	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	772.4	787.7
Wholesale distributors, other			1,050.9	1,047.0	1,054.9	1,057.5	1,068.9	1,071.6	1,083.4	1,082.4	1,085.6	1,078.3	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,084.9	1,122.6
Retail trade:																
General merchandise stores			1,321.9	1,318.3	1,289.1	1,286.1	1,249.2	1,296.8	1,840.7	1,474.3	1,372.2	1,322.9	1,252.8	1,238.6	1,334.7	1,356.5
Department stores and general mail-order houses			842.6	836.1	822.4	819.7	799.5	839.8	1,188.3	963.2	875.1	840.0	802.0	795.3	855.9	875.9
Other general merchandise stores			479.3	482.2	466.7	466.4	449.7	457.0	652.4	521.1	497.1	482.9	450.8	443.3	478.8	480.6
Food and liquor stores			1,491.4	1,482.4	1,477.3	1,469.3	1,471.3	1,455.6	1,507.1	1,488.3	1,475.6	1,479.8	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,483.2	1,465.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets			1,100.4	1,098.2	1,095.5	1,090.6	1,089.9	1,078.3	1,108.9	1,097.3	1,084.7	1,076.8	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,078.7	1,038.4
Dairy-product stores and dealers			196.0	192.5	190.1	185.6	184.8	185.9	187.7	188.9	190.8	202.1	207.1	207.3	198.5	206.7
Other food and liquor stores			193.0	191.7	191.7	193.1	196.6	191.4	210.5	202.1	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	206.0	220.4
Automotive and accessories dealers			704.7	697.3	691.5	681.9	680.1	678.6	693.5	676.3	667.5	667.2	670.1	668.6	677.2	719.3
Apparel and accessories stores			548.9	544.5	535.2	540.6	513.9	531.6	665.5	568.1	551.8	540.7	496.8	503.0	542.0	556.6
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			2,091.0	2,057.8	2,040.7	2,027.8	2,023.8	2,035.5	2,155.7	2,072.5	2,092.5	2,070.5	2,065.4	2,058.3	2,056.7	2,094.6
Furniture and appliance stores			351.0	350.4	348.8	350.4	351.3	353.3	373.8	360.6	355.5	352.0	349.3	349.1	354.3	361.2
Drug stores			355.4	349.4	343.7	340.0	340.5	338.9	374.0	340.7	338.0	337.0	334.5	334.2	337.0	337.7

[1] For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE A–4. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations [1]

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1959						1958						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
Employment service: [2]													
New applications for work	913	711	736	742	806	896	737	740	775	776	725	812	979
Nonfarm placements	581	555	520	445	378	398	406	413	514	545	489	459	456
State unemployment insurance programs:													
Initial claims [3] [4]	1,007	915	1,153	1,181	1,347	1,900	1,996	1,278	1,283	1,216	1,276	1,722	1,558
Insured unemployment [5] (average weekly volume)	1,298	1,464	1,768	2,077	2,368	2,489	2,086	1,757	1,696	1,879	2,174	2,482	2,641
Rate of insured unemployment [6]	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.3	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.5	6.2	6.6
Weeks of unemployment compensated [7]	5,202	5,838	7,516	8,660	8,628	9,532	7,997	5,939	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment [8]	$29.23	$29.45	$30.02	$30.38	$30.52	$30.50	$30.41	$30.46	$30.45	$30.63	$30.48	$30.60	$30.77
Total benefits paid	$142,919	$162,011	$213,722	$250,608	$250,985	$274,663	$230,082	$170,649	$205,954	$226,689	$250,929	$301,145	$320,037
Unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen: [3] [4]													
Initial claims [8]	23	19	26	28	29	32	33	42	17	----	----	----	----
Insured unemployment [5] (average weekly volume)	43	52	64	71	71	64	46	32	----	----	----	----	----
Weeks of unemployment compensated	188	222	287	298	265	243	174	56	----	----	----	----	----
Total benefits paid	$5,564	$6,533	$8,459	$8,736	$7,746	$7,116	$5,090	$1,650	----	----	----	----	----
Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees: [3] [4]													
Initial claims [8]	12	10	13	13	14	18	14	12	13	12	11	15	12
Insured unemployment [5] (average weekly volume)	28	30	34	38	39	39	34	33	31	31	33	33	33
Weeks of unemployment compensated	121	126	151	162	151	155	148	122	147	150	153	153	168
Total benefits paid	$3,801	$3,921	$4,716	$5,302	$4,686	$4,801	$4,604	$3,823	$4,346	$4,451	$4,503	$4,493	$5,002
Railroad unemployment insurance:													
Applications [11]	8	4	5	6	8	17	22	20	17	20	21	117	80
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	35	39	58	76	94	122	125	121	113	118	119	128	101
Number of payments [12]	88	96	148	199	217	311	287	229	272	260	286	250	282
Average amount of benefit payment [13]	$72.13	$62.36	$62.72	$65.47	$65.57	$65.68	$69.31	$70.15	$69.91	$70.35	$69.60	$59.44	$66.85
Total benefits paid [14]	$21,202	$8,641	$9,099	$12,477	$13,752	$20,345	$19,755	$16,030	$19,076	$18,144	$19,861	$14,735	$18,651
All programs: [15]													
Insured unemployment [8]	1,414	1,593	1,936	2,282	2,596	2,739	2,316	1,965	1,867	2,067	2,386	2,722	2,854

[1] Data relate to the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), except where otherwise indicated.

[2] Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

[3] Initial claims are notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment.

[4] Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

[5] Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[6] The rate is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

[7] Includes data for the Federal civilian employee program through June 1959.

[8] Includes data for the Federal civilian employee program for the period October 1958–June 1959.

[9] Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with other programs.

[10] Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with State programs.

[11] An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

[12] Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods.

[13] The average amount is an average for all compensable periods, not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

[14] Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

[15] Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, Ex-servicemen and UCFE programs, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (not presented separately in table), which terminates January 31, 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which is prepared by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Major industry group	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Accessions: Total [3]															
Manufacturing	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.9
Durable goods	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.2	2.9
Ordnance and accessories	4.1	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5
Lumber and wood products	7.7	8.2	6.1	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.5	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.8	6.5	4.1	4.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.1	2.6	3.3	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.4	3.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.4
Primary metal industries	2.9	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.7	5.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.4
Machinery (except electrical)	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.1
Electrical machinery	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.0
Transportation equipment	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.1	4.3	5.1	6.3	5.2	3.9	4.5	4.0	3.7
Instruments and related products	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.1	2.4	2.9	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.4
Nondurable goods [4]	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.9
Food and kindred products	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.8
Tobacco manufactures	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.3
Textile-mill products	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5
Paper and allied products	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.1	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.7
Products of petroleum and coal	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	.9	.9	.4	.4	.7	.6	.7	.7	1.7	.7	1.1
Rubber products	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.7	4.4	4.3	3.1	3.9	2.6	2.2
Leather and leather products	5.4	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.0
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.1	2.0	3.6	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5
Anthracite mining	.9	1.9	1.6	3.3	.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	4.9	3.6	.8	.7	1.3	1.6	1.3
Bituminous coal mining	1.2	1.7	.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	.9
Accessions: New hires															
Manufacturing	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8
Durable goods	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8
Ordnance and accessories	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5
Lumber and wood products	7.0	6.3	4.3	3.4	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.4	2.7	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	.9	1.5
Primary metal industries	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	.8	.7	.7	.8	.6	.4	.4	.5	.9
Fabricated metal products	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1
Machinery (except electrical)	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	.9	.8	1.0	.9	1.4
Electrical machinery	3.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
Transportation equipment	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.9
Instruments and related products	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	.8	1.3	.9	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.6
Nondurable goods [4]	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8
Food and kindred products	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0
Tobacco manufactures	1.3	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	.3	.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	.8	.8	1.3
Textile-mill products	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.4
Paper and allied products	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	.6	.6	.8	1.0	.9	.9	1.4	.8	1.3
Products of petroleum and coal	1.4	.7	.6	1.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	1.0	.3	.9
Rubber products	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	.8	.8	.8	1.3
Leather and leather products	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.4
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	.7	.5	.4	.5	1.2	.7	1.5
Anthracite mining	.1	.1	.2	[5]	[5]	.2	1.0	.6	.5	.3	.5	.2	[5]	.4	.8
Bituminous coal mining	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group [1]—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Major industry group	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June [3]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Separations: Total [2]															
Manufacturing	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.6
Durable goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.7
Ordnance and accessories	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.6
Lumber and wood products	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.0
Primary metal industries	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.7
Fabricated metal products	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.2	4.3	4.0
Machinery (except electrical)	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1
Electrical machinery	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.1	4.0	5.0	5.8	5.9	4.4	5.1	4.6
Instruments and related products	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	7.7	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.7	5.0
Nondurable goods [4]	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.2
Food and kindred products	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.8	4.1
Tobacco manufactures	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.6
Textile-mill products	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.8
Paper and allied products	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8
Products of petroleum and coal	1.2	.8	.9	1.4	.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
Rubber products	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.6
Leather and leather products	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.2
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7
Anthracite mining	3.0	4.4	2.1	3.8	3.2	4.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	.6	.7	3.0	3.6	4.3	2.4
Bituminous coal mining	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.7	.8	.9	.9	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.6
Separations: Quits															
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4
Durable goods	1.2	1.2	1.1	.9	.8	.8	.6	.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	.8	.7	.8	1.3
Ordnance and accessories	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.4	.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	.6	.7	.8	1.1
Lumber and wood products	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	.9	1.0	.8	.7	.5	.6	.4	.6	.7	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.7	1.1
Primary metal industries	.9	.7	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.4	.4	.6	.4	.3	.3	.4	.8
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9	.7	.7	.5	.8	.9	1.4	1.1	.7	.6	.8	1.3
Machinery (except electrical)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.7	.9	.7	.5	.6	.6	1.0
Electrical machinery	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	.8	.9	1.5
Transportation equipment	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	.9	.7	.8	.8	1.3
Instruments and related products	1.2	.9	.9	.7	.8	.8	.6	.7	.8	1.3	.9	.6	.7	.7	1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.8
Nondurable goods [4]	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.0	.9	1.0	1.5
Food and kindred products	1.3	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.8	.6	.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	.8	.8	.9	1.3
Tobacco manufactures	.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	.7	.9	1.4
Textile-mill products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.3
Paper and allied products	1.2	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.8	.6	.6	.9	1.9	1.4	.8	.7	.8	1.3
Chemicals and allied products	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.6	1.2	.8	.4	.5	.5	.9
Products of petroleum and coal	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.8	.5	.3	.2	.3	.5
Rubber products	1.1	1.0	.9	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.7	.9	.7	.6	.5	.6	1.0
Leather and leather products	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.2
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	.9	1.3	.6	.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1
Anthracite mining	.9	.4	.1	(5)	.2	.3	.5	.2	1.0	.2	.3	.4	.2	.5	.8
Bituminous coal mining	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group [1]—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Major industry group	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	Separations: Layoffs														
Manufacturing	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7
Durable goods	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.9
Ordnance and accessories	.6	.7	.8	.7	1.1	1.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.6	.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2
Lumber and wood products	.7	.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	.9	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	.9	.6	.8	.9	1.2	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.6
Primary metal industries	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.6	1.6
Fabricated metal products	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.1
Machinery (except electrical)	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	1.2	.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.6
Electrical machinery	.7	.8	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4
Transportation equipment	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.7	3.1	3.8	2.6
Instruments and related products	.6	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	.9	.6	1.0	.8	.7	.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	6.4	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.7
Nondurable goods [4]	.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
Food and kindred products	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.4
Tobacco manufactures	.3	.5	.8	.3	.5	.7	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.6	1.1	.3	.9	.9
Textile-mill products	.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	.7	.8	1.4	.8	.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3
Paper and allied products	.5	.6	.8	.7	.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	.9	.7	1.0	1.3	1.0
Chemicals and allied products	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.1	.8	.8	.7	.5	1.0	1.0	.6
Products of petroleum and coal	.3	.2	.2	.7	.1	.3	.6	.8	.4	.4	.6	.4	.6	.6	.5
Rubber products	.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.6	.7	.9	.7	.5	.8	.8	1.8	1.1
Leather and leather products	.5	.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.2
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining	.4	.1	.3	.8	.3	.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.0
Anthracite mining	1.8	2.7	.7	2.5	2.0	3.6	.4	1.2	.5	.4	.2	2.5	3.3	3.7	1.4
Bituminous coal mining	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.1	.4	.5	.4	.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.0

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) The labor turnover series measures changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measures changes from midmonth to midmonth;

(2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;

(3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflects the influence of such stoppages.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations; therefore, rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

[4] Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: Canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

[5] Less than 0.05.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Average weekly earnings															
Mining	$110.68	$108.94	$106.27	$106.13	$106.00	$105.86	$105.56	$103.60	$102.40	$102.14	$101.24	$99.96	$101.89	$100.10	$102.21
Metal	107.53	106.86	102.94	104.23	104.45	103.94	101.24	100.84	98.30	98.04	95.63	96.13	92.34	98.22	98.74
Iron	115.37	113.83	104.60	106.11	107.45	106.59	101.82	102.60	101.03	104.80	103.28	104.43	98.28	100.27	103.49
Copper	106.09	108.03	108.79	110.56	108.86	106.82	103.42	105.75	99.79	94.67	87.71	89.78	85.56	94.62	97.75
Lead and zinc	91.43	87.75	86.08	87.64	90.17	91.43	92.29	89.02	87.42	83.16	83.16	86.55	86.03	85.93	88.97
Anthracite	82.75	85.45	88.55	76.45	74.79	91.24	93.19	78.04	77.52	80.08	74.59	79.77	80.96	76.01	81.79
Bituminous coal	124.91	120.01	114.75	112.29	112.85	114.71	115.82	107.31	107.76	106.55	105.90	97.85	106.30	102.38	110.53
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	112.96	112.84	113.00	115.36	116.33	111.92	108.54	112.06	107.60	110.02	106.67	110.83	110.57	109.75	106.75
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	97.43	95.25	94.80	90.31	88.82	87.98	89.67	92.84	95.37	95.34	93.39	91.94	91.49	89.63	87.80
Contract construction	116.66	114.82	113.59	110.57	106.64	111.03	109.43	110.66	115.82	114.91	113.70	111.90	110.11	110.47	106.64
Nonbuilding construction	116.76	112.06	110.28	108.23	100.19	105.88	105.36	108.11	118.71	117.32	114.66	110.57	108.67	109.47	105.07
Highway and street construction	113.62	106.55	103.28	98.21	85.40	93.59	93.98	102.62	117.04	114.23	112.31	106.50	103.25	104.14	98.66
Other nonbuilding construction	120.36	118.00	116.61	115.84	109.82	114.55	114.55	113.59	120.66	120.07	116.87	114.51	114.57	114.26	110.15
Building construction	116.66	116.39	114.44	110.96	108.12	111.65	110.37	111.16	115.18	114.25	113.40	112.17	110.77	110.67	106.86
General contractors	107.75	106.36	106.07	103.19	100.25	103.01	99.12	103.37	107.01	105.56	106.48	104.54	103.46	102.53	98.89
Special-trade contractors	121.84	120.82	119.13	115.15	112.20	116.88	116.51	115.73	119.64	118.99	117.90	116.89	115.16	115.28	112.17
Plumbing and heating	129.16	129.12	127.72	125.33	123.28	127.64	127.59	121.77	126.39	126.39	124.97	124.64	122.47	123.23	118.87
Painting and decorating	114.52	113.60	111.97	109.07	104.63	107.52	109.10	108.73	110.92	110.25	110.76	108.42	107.71	107.95	103.75
Electrical work	142.78	141.64	141.64	138.65	137.58	139.41	140.48	134.66	140.12	140.09	136.76	137.11	136.68	135.97	132.10
Other special-trade contractors	116.64	115.31	112.70	106.88	102.72	108.84	107.24	110.66	114.12	113.53	112.46	111.51	109.81	109.31	106.30
Average weekly hours															
Mining	41.3	40.8	40.1	39.9	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.2	39.8	39.1	40.4
Metal	41.2	41.1	39.9	40.4	40.8	40.6	39.7	39.7	38.7	38.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	38.8	40.8
Iron	40.2	39.8	36.7	37.1	37.7	37.4	35.6	36.0	35.7	36.9	37.2	36.9	36.4	36.2	39.5
Copper	42.1	42.7	43.0	43.7	43.2	42.9	41.7	42.3	40.4	38.8	35.8	37.1	36.1	39.1	40.9
Lead and zinc	40.1	39.0	38.6	39.3	40.8	41.0	41.2	40.1	40.1	37.8	38.5	39.7	40.2	39.6	41.0
Anthracite	30.2	31.3	32.2	27.6	27.0	34.3	35.5	29.9	29.7	30.8	28.8	30.8	30.9	28.9	31.1
Bituminous coal	38.2	36.7	35.2	35.2	35.6	36.3	38.1	35.3	35.8	35.4	35.3	32.4	35.2	33.9	36.6
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	40.2	40.3	40.5	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.5	41.2	40.3	40.9	40.1	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.9
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	44.9	44.3	44.3	42.4	41.7	41.5	42.1	44.0	45.2	45.4	44.9	44.2	44.2	43.3	43.9
Contract construction	38.0	37.4	37.0	35.9	34.4	35.7	35.3	36.4	38.1	37.8	37.9	37.3	37.2	36.7	36.9
Nonbuilding construction	42.0	40.6	40.1	39.5	36.3	38.5	37.9	39.6	42.7	42.2	42.0	40.8	40.7	40.1	39.8
Highway and street construction	43.2	41.3	40.5	39.6	35.0	38.2	37.0	40.4	44.5	43.6	43.7	41.6	41.3	41.0	40.6
Other nonbuilding construction	40.8	40.0	39.8	39.4	37.1	38.7	38.7	38.9	40.9	40.7	40.3	39.9	40.2	39.4	39.2
Building construction	36.8	36.4	36.1	35.0	34.0	35.0	34.6	35.4	36.8	36.5	36.7	36.3	36.2	35.7	36.1
General contractors	36.9	36.3	36.2	35.1	34.1	34.8	33.6	35.4	36.9	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.3	35.6	35.7
Special-trade contractors	36.7	36.5	36.1	35.0	34.0	35.2	35.2	35.5	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.3
Plumbing and heating	38.1	38.2	37.9	37.3	36.8	38.1	38.2	36.9	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.0	37.8	37.8	38.1
Painting and decorating	35.9	35.5	35.1	34.3	32.8	33.6	34.2	34.3	35.1	35.0	35.5	35.2	35.2	34.6	34.7
Electrical work	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.7	37.2	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.3	39.2
Other special-trade contractors	36.0	35.7	35.0	33.4	32.0	33.5	33.2	34.8	36.0	35.7	35.7	35.4	35.1	34.7	35.2
Average hourly earnings															
Mining	$2.68	$2.67	$2.65	$2.66	$2.67	$2.64	$2.60	$2.59	$2.56	$2.56	$2.55	$2.55	$2.56	$2.56	$2.53
Metal	2.61	2.60	2.58	2.58	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.51	2.43	2.48	2.42
Iron	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.86	2.85	2.85	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.84	2.83	2.83	2.70	2.77	2.62
Copper	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.49	2.48	2.50	2.47	2.44	2.45	2.42	2.37	2.42	2.39
Lead and zinc	2.28	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.21	2.23	2.24	2.22	2.18	2.20	2.16	2.18	2.14	2.17	2.17
Anthracite	2.74	2.73	2.75	2.77	2.77	2.66	2.64	2.61	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.62	2.63	2.63
Bituminous coal	3.27	3.27	3.26	3.19	3.17	3.16	3.04	3.04	3.01	3.01	3.00	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	2.81	2.80	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.71	2.68	2.72	2.67	2.69	2.66	2.69	2.71	2.69	2.61
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	2.17	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.00
Contract construction	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.08	3.10	3.11	3.10	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.00	3.00	2.96	3.01	2.89
Nonbuilding construction	2.78	2.76	2.75	2.74	2.76	2.75	2.78	2.73	2.78	2.78	2.73	2.71	2.67	2.73	2.64
Highway and street construction	2.63	2.58	2.55	2.48	2.44	2.45	2.54	2.54	2.63	2.62	2.57	2.56	2.50	2.54	2.43
Other nonbuilding construction	2.95	2.95	2.93	2.94	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.92	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.81
Building construction	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.09	3.09	3.06	3.10	2.96
General contractors	2.92	2.93	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.96	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.87	2.88	2.85	2.88	2.77
Special-trade contractors	3.32	3.31	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.32	3.31	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.23	3.22	3.19	3.22	3.09
Plumbing and heating	3.39	3.38	3.37	3.36	3.35	3.35	3.34	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.28	3.28	3.24	3.26	3.12
Painting and decorating	3.19	3.20	3.19	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.19	3.17	3.16	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.06	3.12	2.99
Electrical work	3.68	3.66	3.66	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.63	3.62	3.63	3.62	3.58	3.58	3.55	3.55	3.37
Other special-trade contractors	3.24	3.23	3.22	3.20	3.21	3.24	3.23	3.18	3.17	3.18	3.15	3.15	3.12	3.15	3.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing	$91.17	$90.32	$89.87	$89.24	$88.00	$87.38	$88.04	$86.58	$85.17	$83.39	$84.35	$83.50	$83.10	$83.50	$82.39
Durable goods	99.36	98.64	97.75	97.10	95.11	94.94	96.29	94.30	91.83	92.46	91.14	89.83	89.89	90.06	88.66
Nondurable goods	79.40	79.40	79.00	79.00	78.01	77.81	78.01	77.22	76.83	77.03	76.04	75.66	75.08	75.27	73.51
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories	105.73	105.83	103.32	104.08	103.57	105.00	106.43	103.16	103.00	103.00	100.69	100.94	100.94	101.43	98.47
Lumber and wood products	82.40	80.56	78.96	77.74	74.26	74.84	77.38	77.59	80.15	80.12	77.74	74.28	76.14	75.41	72.04
Sawmills and planing mills	80.12	78.66	76.30	75.85	72.86	72.31	75.17	75.39	77.30	77.68	76.70	73.66	74.52	73.23	70.92
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	85.49	86.11	85.08	83.43	81.81	81.41	81.00	83.21	83.42	83.18	82.57	79.18	79.58	79.38	75.60
Wooden containers	62.10	60.59	59.09	59.09	57.52	57.02	57.38	57.31	59.09	59.68	59.60	58.15	58.03	58.88	56.23
Miscellaneous wood products	66.74	66.74	66.17	66.08	64.80	65.37	65.60	65.28	66.08	64.87	64.40	62.96	63.36	63.52	61.56
Furniture and fixtures	74.30	72.76	72.40	73.12	72.32	72.54	74.16	73.03	73.39	73.80	72.09	68.85	69.06	70.31	70.00
Household furniture	70.30	69.37	69.20	69.83	69.43	69.26	71.14	70.28	70.79	70.45	68.61	65.57	65.23	66.76	66.63
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	85.49	84.24	83.22	82.61	82.21	82.21	82.62	81.00	81.80	83.84	82.22	77.81	78.59	79.79	78.99
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	92.43	90.72	90.63	88.03	87.53	87.46	88.65	86.08	86.80	87.98	88.48	86.14	86.85	85.97	85.22
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	75.62	76.22	73.12	73.53	72.58	74.06	74.98	73.98	71.69	72.45	72.22	70.45	71.15	71.56	68.40
Average weekly hours															
Manufacturing	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.6	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.8
Durable goods	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.2	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.5	40.3
Nondurable goods	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.1
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.8
Lumber and wood products	41.2	41.1	40.7	40.7	39.5	39.6	40.3	40.2	41.1	41.3	40.7	39.3	40.5	39.9	39.8
Sawmills and planing mills	41.3	41.4	40.8	41.0	39.6	39.3	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.1	40.8	39.6	40.5	39.8	39.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	41.7	41.8	41.5	41.1	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.0
Wooden containers	41.4	41.5	40.2	40.2	39.4	39.6	39.3	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.1	40.1	40.3	39.5	39.6
Miscellaneous wood products	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.3	40.5	40.6	41.0	40.8	41.3	40.8	40.5	39.6	40.1	40.2	40.5
Furniture and fixtures	40.6	40.2	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.3	41.2	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.5	38.9	38.8	39.5	40.0
Household furniture	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.5	41.6	41.1	41.4	41.2	40.6	38.8	38.6	39.5	39.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	41.1	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.1	41.1	40.5	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.3
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	40.9	40.5	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.7	39.4	38.6	39.1	39.1	39.5	38.8	39.3	38.9	40.2
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	41.1	41.2	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.8	41.2	41.1	40.5	40.7	40.8	39.8	40.2	40.2	40.0
Average hourly earnings															
Manufacturing	$2.24	$2.23	$2.23	$2.22	$2.20	$2.19	$2.19	$2.17	$2.14	$2.14	$2.13	$2.13	$2.12	$2.13	$2.07
Durable goods	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.34	2.29	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.28	2.20
Nondurable goods	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.88
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories	2.56	2.55	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.34
Lumber and wood products	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.88	1.89	1.92	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.81
Sawmills and planing mills	1.94	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.84	1.80
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	2.05	2.06	2.05	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.01	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.89
Wooden containers	1.50	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.46	1.44	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.42
Miscellaneous wood products	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.52
Furniture and fixtures	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.78	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.75
Household furniture	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.67
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	2.08	2.08	2.06	2.06	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.03	1.99	2.01	2.02	1.96
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	2.26	2.24	2.26	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.12
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	1.84	1.85	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.83	1.82	1.80	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.71

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Stone, clay, and glass products	$92.38	$91.94	$91.27	$90.20	$87.67	$88.83	$87.26	$87.53	$86.51	$88.73	$86.90	$84.40	$84.63	$84.80	$83.03
Flat glass	134.62	131.24	131.97	132.70	135.20	136.75	133.35	123.51	78.12	128.94	122.18	108.29	103.32	113.10	114.62
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	88.66	88.80	88.80	89.24	87.82	86.11	87.16	87.16	87.67	85.97	85.97	84.28	86.40	85.73	83.58
Glass products made of purchased glass	74.52	74.89	74.34	72.10	71.74	72.89	77.64	76.45	75.07	75.70	72.68	70.25	69.72	71.55	70.67
Cement, hydraulic	97.99	97.82	96.87	95.51	93.53	92.98	95.18	97.41	96.70	97.82	95.58	95.24	92.11	92.92	87.91
Structural clay products	82.17	81.58	80.39	78.79	77.03	75.66	75.85	78.18	79.15	79.35	77.95	76.19	76.17	75.25	74.61
Pottery and related products	80.18	79.38	78.17	79.25	78.87	77.17	76.43	77.29	75.52	74.30	71.71	70.38	71.40	73.24	73.48
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	95.16	94.05	91.91	88.90	85.48	85.67	86.51	88.91	91.80	90.37	90.50	89.49	88.20	86.43	82.75
Cut-stone and stone products	76.18	77.15	75.81	72.98	72.04	71.31	72.07	72.58	75.26	75.21	73.21	72.94	74.26	73.31	70.98
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	98.33	98.09	97.44	95.72	95.04	94.16	93.94	91.80	91.62	91.35	89.42	85.75	87.74	87.96	86.67
Primary metal industries	118.43	117.58	116.60	115.34	112.72	110.80	109.45	108.08	106.59	106.74	103.95	102.91	99.96	100.97	98.75
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	129.38	127.10	127.10	125.36	122.00	120.08	116.40	115.50	114.52	115.71	112.18	111.72	106.60	108.00	104.79
Iron and steel foundries	100.36	100.94	98.42	97.53	95.28	94.80	94.17	91.87	87.93	88.77	86.25	86.16	85.10	85.93	87.64
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	104.60	104.81	104.55	103.89	105.06	103.16	105.06	104.04	102.36	101.05	99.54	98.55	96.96	99.05	95.82
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	94.62	94.66	94.02	93.98	92.03	92.43	93.30	93.34	93.15	90.72	89.73	88.44	86.37	88.84	87.53
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	113.58	113.69	113.42	112.20	110.56	106.97	108.94	108.52	106.30	104.60	103.02	99.75	101.09	100.90	95.51
Nonferrous foundries	101.26	99.70	98.88	97.51	97.44	98.16	98.95	96.63	94.87	95.18	93.60	91.96	93.60	93.06	91.20
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	118.71	119.00	116.76	115.09	112.89	111.38	111.38	109.48	106.93	106.13	104.15	102.83	101.14	102.31	100.85
Average weekly hours															
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.0	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.5
Flat glass	42.2	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.6	42.6	42.2	40.1	28.1	42.0	41.0	37.6	36.9	38.6	40.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	39.5	39.8	39.8	40.4	39.8	39.8	39.2	40.0	39.7	39.8
Glass products made of purchased glass	40.5	40.7	40.4	39.4	39.2	39.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.7	39.5	38.6	38.1	39.1	39.7
Cement, hydraulic	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.3	39.8	39.4	40.5	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.7
Structural clay products	41.5	41.2	40.6	40.2	39.5	39.2	39.1	40.3	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.1	40.3	39.4	39.9
Pottery and related products	38.0	37.8	37.4	38.1	38.1	37.1	37.1	37.7	37.2	36.6	35.5	34.5	35.0	35.9	37.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	45.1	45.0	44.4	43.2	41.9	42.2	42.2	43.8	45.0	44.3	44.8	44.3	44.1	43.0	43.1
Cut-stone and stone products	41.4	41.7	41.2	40.1	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.1	40.9	41.1	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.5	40.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.8	41.5	41.3	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.1	38.8	39.7	39.8	40.5
Primary metal industries	41.7	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.3	38.9	39.1	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.1	39.5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	41.6	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.0	39.5	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.7	37.9	38.0	37.8	37.5	39.1
Iron and steel foundries	41.3	41.2	40.5	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.4	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.3	37.0	37.2	39.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.1	39.5	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.6
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.8	40.2	40.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.5	42.2	41.3	41.9	41.9	41.2	40.7	40.4	39.9	40.6	40.2	40.3
Nonferrous foundries	41.5	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.0	39.3	40.0	39.6	40.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	42.7	42.5	42.0	41.7	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.4	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.4	39.2	39.2	40.5
Average hourly earnings															
Stone, clay, and glass products	$2.21	$2.21	$2.21	$2.20	$2.17	$2.16	$2.16	$2.14	$2.11	$2.16	$2.13	$2.11	$2.10	$2.12	$2.05
Flat glass	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.08	2.78	3.07	2.98	2.88	2.80	2.93	2.83
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.19	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.10
Glass products made of purchased glass	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.78
Cement, hydraulic	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.28	2.30	2.16
Structural clay products	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.91	1.87
Pottery and related products	2.11	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.08	2.06	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.04	1.97
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.03	2.05	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.02	2.02	2.00	2.01	1.92
Cut-stone and stone products	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.84	1.83	1.79	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.77
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.14
Primary metal industries	2.84	2.84	2.83	2.82	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.73	2.70	2.68	2.61	2.65	2.50
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.11	3.10	3.10	3.08	3.05	3.04	3.00	3.00	2.99	2.99	2.96	2.94	2.82	2.88	2.68
Iron and steel foundries	2.43	2.45	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.32	2.33	2.30	2.31	2.30	2.31	2.23
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2.57	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.47	2.36
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.27	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.21	2.20	2.17	2.21	2.14
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.55	2.50	2.49	2.51	2.37
Nonferrous foundries	2.44	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.28
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	2.78	2.80	2.78	2.76	2.74	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.68	2.66	2.63	2.61	2.58	2.61	2.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued	Average weekly earnings														
Durable goods—Continued															
Fabricated metal products	$99.96	$98.36	$96.59	$95.88	$94.13	$93.96	$96.00	$94.66	$93.02	$93.89	$92.52	$91.20	$90.80	$90.80	$88.94
Tin cans and other tinware	113.95	114.91	108.99	106.86	107.27	106.86	106.45	108.52	106.55	107.78	110.16	107.68	106.68	104.42	96.88
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	93.56	92.06	90.96	91.62	91.21	91.62	96.02	92.77	87.99	86.18	86.80	84.46	85.67	86.15	85.65
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	93.20	91.88	90.97	91.43	91.66	89.60	90.90	90.50	92.70	92.03	88.58	86.19	87.07	87.91	83.95
Fabricated structural metal products	100.19	98.09	96.32	94.72	93.62	92.98	95.04	94.80	95.11	96.46	96.52	94.94	93.56	93.43	92.99
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	104.98	103.32	101.99	100.77	97.36	97.51	100.50	96.70	91.25	95.40	92.10	93.26	93.03	92.63	90.13
Lighting fixtures	91.12	89.42	87.54	84.42	84.21	85.03	85.48	85.48	81.40	83.84	81.81	81.97	80.57	80.17	79.80
Fabricated wire products	93.26	92.60	91.08	89.54	87.67	88.75	90.25	86.58	86.48	87.10	82.92	82.80	82.92	83.74	82.21
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	101.72	101.29	98.60	98.37	96.56	94.85	95.30	94.62	93.71	93.98	90.68	87.86	85.97	88.53	89.01
Machinery (except electrical)	104.75	104.00	103.09	102.42	100.61	99.31	99.06	96.96	94.41	95.60	93.77	93.77	94.25	94.25	94.30
Engines and turbines	110.81	112.56	111.83	111.41	107.98	107.53	105.97	103.36	105.82	104.49	101.12	99.57	102.26	102.26	99.55
Agricultural machinery and tractors	106.55	106.14	106.14	107.84	105.22	100.35	97.27	88.69	96.47	95.74	95.04	97.84	97.28	95.59	91.31
Construction and mining machinery	104.41	104.73	102.01	102.41	99.55	97.77	97.53	96.00	94.09	94.25	93.22	91.80	90.09	91.89	92.84
Metalworking machinery	115.83	115.45	114.75	112.56	110.39	106.90	105.15	102.17	99.31	99.31	97.41	99.58	102.05	101.38	106.57
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	99.22	97.39	95.82	95.82	95.63	94.99	94.53	92.75	91.25	91.25	89.72	88.65	88.26	89.55	90.06
General industrial machinery	101.99	100.36	99.95	99.46	97.85	97.20	97.85	96.24	95.12	94.33	93.22	91.96	92.90	93.06	92.89
Office and store machines and devices	100.28	98.49	97.60	97.04	96.56	96.64	96.48	96.56	95.27	95.34	93.46	93.60	93.37	93.30	90.23
Service-industry and household machines	98.23	96.22	96.22	95.11	95.34	95.82	97.17	95.34	87.25	94.89	91.31	91.31	90.74	90.68	87.30
Miscellaneous machinery parts	103.81	102.90	101.99	100.85	98.16	98.40	98.81	98.16	92.51	94.47	92.73	91.64	92.34	92.73	91.62
	Average weekly hours														
Fabricated metal products	42.0	41.5	41.1	40.8	40.4	40.5	41.2	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.8
Tin cans and other tinware	43.0	43.2	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.9	41.3	42.6	43.2	42.9	42.5	41.6	41.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	42.3	41.6	41.7	39.9	40.0	39.1	39.3	39.7	40.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	40.7	40.3	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.0	40.4	40.4	41.2	40.9	39.9	39.0	39.4	39.6	39.6
Fabricated structural metal products	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	39.5	39.4	40.1	40.0	40.3	40.7	40.9	40.4	40.5	40.1	41.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.3	40.4	40.8	41.7	40.8	40.2	41.3	39.7	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.6
Lighting fixtures	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	39.6	39.3	39.3	39.7
Fabricated wire products	42.2	41.9	41.4	40.7	40.4	40.9	41.4	39.9	40.6	40.7	39.3	39.1	39.3	39.5	40.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.4	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.5	41.1	41.4	40.3	39.4	38.9	39.7	41.4
Machinery (except electrical)	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.3	40.9	40.7	40.6	39.9	39.5	40.0	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.6	41.0
Engines and turbines	41.5	42.0	42.2	42.2	40.9	41.2	40.6	39.6	40.7	40.5	39.5	39.2	40.1	40.1	40.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.1	40.3	39.7	36.2	39.7	39.4	39.6	40.1	40.2	39.5	39.7
Construction and mining machinery	42.1	42.4	41.3	41.8	40.8	40.4	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.5	38.9	38.5	39.1	40.9
Metalworking machinery	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.0	41.5	40.8	40.6	39.6	39.1	39.1	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.6	42.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	42.4	41.8	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1	40.5	40.2	40.2	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.8	41.5
General industrial machinery	41.8	41.3	41.3	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.3	39.7	39.6	41.1
Office and store machines and devices	40.6	40.2	40.0	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.6	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.1
Service-industry and household machines	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.4	38.1	40.9	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.5	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.9	39.2	40.2	39.8	39.5	39.8	39.8	40.9
	Average hourly earnings														
Fabricated metal products	$2.38	$2.37	$2.35	$2.35	$2.33	$2.32	$2.33	$2.32	$2.28	$2.29	$2.29	$2.28	$2.27	$2.27	$2.18
Tin cans and other tinware	2.65	2.66	2.62	2.60	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.53	2.55	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.34
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.26	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.27	2.23	2.11	2.16	2.17	2.16	2.18	2.17	2.12
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.12
Fabricated structural metal products	2.42	2.41	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.31	2.33	2.23
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.44	2.41	2.39	2.41	2.37	2.27	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.22
Lighting fixtures	2.18	2.16	2.13	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.09	2.09	2.00	2.06	2.03	2.07	2.05	2.04	2.01
Fabricated wire products	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.17	2.13	2.14	2.11	2.12	2.11	2.12	2.05
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.21	2.23	2.15
Machinery (except electrical)	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.30
Engines and turbines	2.67	2.68	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.44
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.49	2.45	2.45	2.43	2.43	2.40	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.30
Construction and mining machinery	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.40	2.37	2.38	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.27
Metalworking machinery	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.68	2.66	2.62	2.59	2.58	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.56	2.59	2.56	2.49
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.17
General industrial machinery	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.26
Office and store machines and devices	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.25
Service-industry and household machines	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.36	2.29	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.28	2.29	2.21
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
	Average weekly earnings														
Durable Goods—Continued															
Electrical machinery	$90.58	$89.51	$88.84	$89.06	$88.84	$88.88	$89.32	$88.91	$85.79	$87.26	$84.96	$84.50	$85.14	$85.14	$83.61
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	95.25	94.25	93.15	92.92	92.29	92.06	93.61	92.82	90.80	90.63	89.33	89.04	89.27	89.72	88.70
Electrical appliances	88.20	87.53	88.42	88.82	87.30	89.56	87.74	92.06	88.22	87.12	84.37	83.00	82.40	85.36	83.10
Insulated wire and cable	89.45	88.41	87.78	87.36	87.99	89.03	92.01	89.04	88.62	88.20	84.24	86.18	87.36	86.11	85.08
Electrical equipment for vehicles	96.22	96.39	96.63	100.67	99.84	100.58	102.72	99.12	76.81	94.19	88.62	89.17	89.31	89.47	85.85
Electric lamps	86.05	88.37	87.31	86.05	86.48	86.48	87.95	87.74	85.01	81.35	80.16	79.94	78.74	80.57	76.62
Communication equipment	87.10	85.63	84.99	85.20	84.77	85.41	84.59	84.23	83.41	84.24	82.59	80.75	82.39	81.97	78.41
Miscellaneous electrical products	88.13	86.86	85.39	86.65	87.08	89.82	94.57	89.86	84.86	85.89	83.18	84.19	83.20	85.03	81.61
Transportation equipment	109.33	107.98	107.83	107.04	105.59	106.63	110.92	106.78	102.00	100.98	102.00	100.19	99.80	100.69	97.36
Motor vehicles and equipment	111.90	111.76	111.34	109.47	106.93	109.06	117.82	110.70	100.04	98.43	99.82	97.39	98.14	99.96	98.40
Aircraft and parts	107.98	105.71	105.67	105.01	105.67	105.52	105.52	104.19	104.09	104.04	104.04	102.62	102.16	101.91	96.76
Ship and boat building and repairing	100.74	101.91	101.77	102.18	99.97	102.44	101.53	99.72	102.68	100.35	100.98	99.65	96.78	98.00	94.88
Railroad equipment	113.42	105.60	109.30	107.17	104.22	103.09	106.74	104.18	96.75	97.99	97.94	98.05	98.21	100.70	100.80
Other transportation equipment	90.03	90.47	89.23	89.64	88.99	87.23	85.32	79.38	85.24	85.03	83.35	78.83	82.39	82.74	79.69
	Average weekly hours														
Electrical machinery	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.6	39.9	40.4	39.7	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.1	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.7	40.5
Electrical appliances	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.8	39.7	41.1	40.1	39.6	38.7	37.9	37.8	38.8	39.2
Insulated wire and cable	42.8	42.3	42.2	41.6	42.1	42.6	43.4	42.2	42.2	42.0	40.5	42.6	41.8	41.4	41.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles	40.6	40.5	40.6	41.6	41.6	42.0	42.8	41.3	34.6	40.6	38.7	38.6	39.0	38.9	39.2
Electric lamps	40.4	41.1	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	41.1	41.0	40.1	39.3	39.1	38.7	38.6	39.3	39.7
Communication equipment	40.7	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.5	39.9	39.2	39.8	39.6	39.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	40.8	40.4	39.9	40.3	40.5	41.2	42.6	41.6	40.8	40.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4
Transportation equipment	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.7	40.3	40.7	41.7	40.6	40.0	39.6	40.0	39.6	39.8	39.8	40.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.0	40.2	41.0	43.0	41.0	39.7	38.6	39.3	38.8	39.1	39.2	40.0
Aircraft and parts	40.9	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.7	40.6	41.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.2	38.8	39.8	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.2	39.7
Railroad equipment	40.8	38.4	39.6	39.4	38.6	37.9	39.1	38.3	35.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.2	38.0	40.0
Other transportation equipment	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	40.2	39.5	37.8	40.4	40.3	39.5	37.9	39.8	39.4	39.4
	Average hourly earnings														
Electrical machinery	$2.22	$2.21	$2.21	$2.21	$2.21	$2.20	$2.20	$2.19	$2.15	$2.16	$2.14	$2.15	$2.15	$2.15	$2.07
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.19
Electrical appliances	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.21	2.24	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.19	2.18	2.20	2.12
Insulated wire and cable	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.08	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.05
Electrical equipment for vehicles	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.22	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.29	2.30	2.19
Electric lamps	2.13	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.14	2.12	2.07	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.93
Communication equipment	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.07	2.07	1.97
Miscellaneous electrical products	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.18	2.22	2.16	2.08	2.10	2.09	2.11	2.08	2.11	2.02
Transportation equipment	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.62	2.66	2.63	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.53	2.50	2.53	2.41
Motor vehicles and equipment	2.69	2.68	2.67	2.67	2.66	2.66	2.74	2.70	2.52	2.55	2.54	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.46
Aircraft and parts	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.56	2.57	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.51	2.51	2.36
Ship and boat building and repairing	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.60	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.51	2.45	2.50	2.39
Railroad equipment	2.78	2.75	2.76	2.72	2.70	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.71	2.67	2.64	2.65	2.64	2.65	2.52
Other transportation equipment	2.18	2.18	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.16	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.07	2.10	2.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued	Average weekly earnings														
Durable goods—Continued															
Instruments and related products	$93.71	$91.98	$92.21	$91.53	$91.13	$91.17	$91.62	$90.76	$89.28	$89.47	$87.96	$87.34	$87.16	$87.38	$85.03
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	109.52	108.42	110.30	110.04	109.62	109.04	109.13	108.00	105.73	107.74	104.70	101.40	103.48	103.07	97.17
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	95.49	93.30	92.66	91.53	90.27	91.58	91.80	89.87	87.96	88.18	86.90	86.24	86.51	86.72	86.27
Optical instruments and lenses	90.45	90.35	88.29	88.48	89.76	88.70	92.64	94.82	93.95	93.50	91.24	91.43	85.85	88.51	85.22
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	82.42	81.41	81.61	81.00	81.00	81.61	81.81	80.80	81.20	80.99	79.39	78.00	78.78	78.00	74.37
Ophthalmic goods	77.93	77.16	76.95	76.00	76.19	74.82	74.24	74.80	73.84	73.30	69.55	70.68	70.86	71.41	67.26
Photographic apparatus	105.32	103.63	102.47	101.96	102.47	100.37	100.37	99.80	98.56	97.44	97.20	98.17	97.36	97.53	94.60
Watches and clocks	77.62	75.46	76.22	75.65	76.02	76.61	75.83	75.81	76.38	75.24	73.52	74.47	71.82	73.71	72.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	77.14	76.57	76.57	75.60	75.39	75.79	75.95	75.14	74.56	74.19	72.68	72.13	73.08	73.26	72.23
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	77.87	78.47	78.09	77.33	77.27	76.89	81.98	82.70	80.33	76.67	74.34	72.83	74.74	75.70	74.07
Musical instruments and parts	87.78	86.88	87.51	88.78	87.94	88.15	92.88	88.58	88.81	87.33	85.65	81.48	80.47	83.79	83.03
Toys and sporting goods	68.08	68.38	68.95	68.64	67.55	69.56	67.55	68.16	68.40	67.37	66.52	66.35	66.86	66.91	65.69
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	69.77	70.22	70.05	70.00	69.65	68.68	69.20	68.28	67.15	67.43	66.42	64.39	68.73	67.72	67.30
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	71.05	70.35	69.43	67.20	67.15	65.57	65.40	67.99	66.25	66.19	65.02	64.73	65.35	65.18	65.07
Fabricated plastics products	84.02	83.20	81.97	81.36	82.35	83.20	82.76	81.54	81.76	82.74	79.77	78.98	79.37	79.17	78.31
Other manufacturing industries	81.20	79.40	79.20	78.41	78.01	78.80	77.41	76.42	76.22	76.24	75.46	75.46	75.85	76.04	74.64
	Average weekly hours														
Instruments and related products	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.3	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.3
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	41.8	41.7	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.3	41.7	41.3	41.6	40.9	40.4	40.9	40.9	41.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	41.7	41.1	41.0	40.5	40.3	40.7	40.8	40.3	39.8	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.6	40.5
Optical instruments and lenses	40.2	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.5	42.3	43.1	42.9	42.5	41.1	41.0	39.2	40.6	40.2
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.0	40.4	40.0	40.2
Ophthalmic goods	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.7	39.2	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.6	39.8
Photographic apparatus	41.3	40.8	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.6
Watches and clocks	39.6	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.8	39.9	39.7	39.9	40.2	39.6	38.9	39.4	38.2	39.0	39.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.1	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.7	41.1	40.9	42.7	43.3	42.5	41.0	40.4	39.8	40.4	40.7	40.7
Musical instruments and parts	41.6	40.6	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.0	42.8	41.2	41.5	41.0	40.4	38.8	38.5	39.9	40.5
Toys and sporting goods	38.9	39.3	39.4	39.0	38.6	39.3	38.6	39.4	40.0	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.1	38.9	39.1
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	40.1	39.9	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.9	39.3	38.1	39.5	39.6	40.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	40.6	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.5	38.8	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.4	38.7	38.3	38.9	38.8	39.2
Fabricated plastics products	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.5	42.0	40.7	40.5	40.7	40.6	41.0
Other manufacturing industries	40.6	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.7
	Average hourly earnings														
Instruments and related products	$2.28	$2.26	$2.26	$2.26	$2.25	$2.24	$2.24	$2.23	$2.21	$2.22	$2.21	$2.20	$2.19	$2.19	$2.11
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	2.62	2.60	2.62	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.56	2.59	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.52	2.37
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.13
Optical instruments and lenses	2.25	2.22	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.20	2.19	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.19	2.18	2.12
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	2.03	2.02	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.85
Ophthalmic goods	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.69
Photographic apparatus	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.46	2.46	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.41	2.42	2.33
Watches and clocks	1.96	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.85
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.81
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.86	1.82
Musical instruments and parts	2.11	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.17	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.10	2.09	2.10	2.05
Toys and sporting goods	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.75	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.68
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.74	1.71	1.67
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.66	1.73	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.66
Fabricated plastics products	2.01	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.97	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.91
Other manufacturing industries	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.97	1.94	1.92	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued							**Average weekly earnings**								
Nondurable goods															
Food and kindred products	$85.89	$85.68	$84.42	$84.42	$83.60	$84.65	$84.46	$83.64	$81.80	$82.78	$81.56	$81.99	$81.81	$81.81	$78.17
Meat products	95.00	94.54	93.37	93.77	91.73	95.65	96.63	97.44	93.25	93.94	89.87	91.58	90.54	91.06	87.08
Dairy products	87.77	86.11	84.25	84.86	83.43	84.44	83.40	82.59	82.76	84.16	83.73	84.71	83.03	81.90	77.83
Canning and preserving	67.08	67.42	69.36	68.32	67.55	66.85	64.98	62.16	66.73	71.06	69.47	64.31	63.58	66.13	63.67
Grain-mill products	91.96	90.30	88.20	90.94	90.09	92.84	92.63	91.57	91.94	92.53	90.57	90.98	89.73	89.79	85.50
Bakery products	84.25	83.42	80.99	81.40	81.80	80.19	81.20	79.80	80.00	79.80	79.79	80.78	79.98	79.00	75.78
Sugar	93.66	103.60	91.39	91.69	87.74	89.89	91.68	93.84	87.02	92.60	93.04	92.65	90.07	89.73	84.44
Confectionery and related products	69.92	69.34	67.86	66.61	67.20	67.89	67.43	66.30	66.80	69.55	68.45	65.79	66.86	66.30	64.48
Beverages	99.42	98.06	95.75	93.93	92.66	92.10	94.71	92.97	92.40	93.03	94.07	96.00	95.35	92.23	88.98
Miscellaneous food products	83.82	83.82	82.61	83.01	83.02	82.60	83.40	84.42	82.19	82.78	81.16	80.12	79.32	80.95	76.86
Tobacco manufactures	67.99	67.51	65.02	64.39	63.53	63.63	66.17	62.72	60.19	60.15	62.96	65.74	66.30	62.56	58.67
Cigarettes	80.60	81.41	77.42	77.22	77.41	79.95	85.17	80.73	76.57	75.98	79.87	79.87	80.64	77.55	73.60
Cigars	54.14	51.89	51.18	51.66	51.80	51.80	53.34	55.30	54.49	54.77	52.98	51.92	51.51	51.79	49.63
Tobacco and snuff	67.03	67.41	65.08	64.84	65.19	65.32	66.35	63.75	62.66	61.92	64.73	63.00	63.13	62.79	60.75
Tobacco stemming and redrying	60.64	62.95	58.46	54.02	51.30	50.14	52.77	44.14	47.36	48.62	49.28	57.45	57.98	49.92	48.13
							Average weekly hours								
Food and kindred products	40.9	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.7	40.7	40.5
Meat products	40.6	40.4	39.9	39.9	39.2	40.7	41.4	42.0	40.9	41.2	40.3	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5
Dairy products	42.4	41.8	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.8	42.3	42.5	43.0	42.8	42.0	42.3
Canning and preserving	39.0	39.2	39.2	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.0	37.9	40.2	42.3	42.1	40.7	38.3	39.6	39.0
Grain-mill products	44.0	43.0	42.2	43.1	42.9	44.0	43.9	43.4	44.2	44.7	44.3	44.6	44.2	43.8	43.4
Bakery products	40.7	40.5	39.7	40.1	40.1	39.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.1	40.3
Sugar	40.9	43.9	40.8	41.3	41.0	42.6	50.1	51.0	44.4	41.9	42.1	42.5	41.7	44.2	43.3
Confectionery and related products	39.5	39.4	39.0	38.5	39.3	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0	41.4	40.5	38.7	39.8	39.7	39.8
Beverages	41.6	41.2	40.4	39.8	39.6	39.7	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.9	41.2	41.1	40.1	39.9
Miscellaneous food products	41.7	41.7	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.7	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.1
Tobacco manufactures	39.3	38.8	37.8	38.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.2	39.6	40.1	39.6	39.6	39.7	39.1	38.6
Cigarettes	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.4	39.9	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.3	40.2	41.6	41.6	42.0	40.6	40.0
Cigars	38.4	38.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	37.0	38.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	38.6	37.9	37.6	37.8	37.6
Tobacco and snuff	38.3	38.3	37.4	37.7	37.9	38.2	38.8	37.5	37.3	37.3	38.3	37.5	37.8	37.6	37.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	37.9	39.1	37.0	37.0	38.0	37.7	38.8	35.6	39.8	41.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.2
							Average hourly earnings								
Food and kindred products	$2.10	$2.10	$2.10	$2.10	$2.09	$2.09	$2.06	$2.04	$2.00	$1.99	$1.97	$1.99	$2.01	$2.01	$1.93
Meat products	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.34	2.35	2.31	2.32	2.28	2.28	2.23	2.25	2.23	2.26	2.15
Dairy products	2.07	2.06	2.03	2.04	2.02	2.02	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.97	1.94	1.95	1.84
Canning and preserving	1.72	1.72	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.71	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.65	1.58	1.66	1.67	1.63
Grain-mill products	2.09	2.10	2.09	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.07	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.05	1.97
Bakery products	2.07	2.06	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.02	2.02	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.88
Sugar	2.29	2.36	2.24	2.22	2.14	2.11	1.83	1.84	1.96	2.21	2.21	2.18	2.16	2.03	1.95
Confectionery and related products	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.68	1.67	1.62
Beverages	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.35	2.33	2.31	2.32	2.30	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.23
Miscellaneous food products	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.01	1.99	1.99	1.97	1.94	1.93	1.96	1.87
Tobacco manufactures	1.73	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.60	1.52	1.50	1.59	1.66	1.67	1.60	1.52
Cigarettes	1.99	2.01	1.97	1.96	1.94	1.95	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.89	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.84
Cigars	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.32
Tobacco and snuff	1.75	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.66	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.62
Tobacco stemming and redrying	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.46	1.35	1.33	1.36	1.24	1.19	1.18	1.29	1.50	1.51	1.29	1.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Average weekly earnings														
Textile-mill products	$64.62	$63.83	$63.27	$63.45	$61.66	$60.89	$61.10	$61.26	$60.95	$59.95	$59.19	$57.90	$57.98	$58.29	$58.35
Scouring and combing plants	75.85	73.87	73.65	70.29	68.30	70.52	66.62	65.45	64.88	65.99	67.42	68.10	67.68	64.96	64.32
Yarn and thread mills	60.49	59.45	59.20	58.25	56.52	55.70	56.26	56.12	55.13	54.46	53.76	51.94	51.66	52.36	52.72
Broad-woven fabric mills	64.02	63.55	62.42	62.17	59.98	59.09	59.54	59.42	58.98	57.96	57.38	56.41	55.68	56.26	56.70
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	67.14	66.65	66.65	64.31	64.21	63.27	63.34	62.49	61.31	61.69	60.45	60.45	60.76	60.37	60.80
Knitting mills	58.26	57.66	57.37	57.22	56.68	55.94	56.74	58.16	57.48	57.18	56.12	54.67	54.75	54.75	54.09
Dyeing and finishing textiles	73.96	72.24	71.99	72.50	70.31	67.98	69.39	69.06	69.64	67.32	66.58	65.60	69.39	66.83	66.99
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	80.93	81.71	81.51	83.03	82.99	82.41	81.79	81.37	81.51	80.41	77.90	77.32	75.24	77.30	74.70
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	61.85	62.73	60.86	61.18	64.81	63.75	61.88	59.16	55.28	58.98	59.67	60.39	60.42	58.74	59.04
Miscellaneous textile goods	74.44	73.89	72.72	73.44	72.54	71.20	73.03	71.56	71.28	72.92	68.95	68.60	69.65	68.95	69.03
Apparel and other finished textile products	55.42	55.63	55.63	55.85	56.15	55.08	54.87	54.42	55.08	55.23	55.33	53.40	52.80	53.45	53.64
Men's and boys' suits and coats	65.65	65.84	64.06	63.18	63.88	63.36	62.65	61.60	61.41	63.01	62.30	60.55	61.89	60.37	63.01
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	48.90	48.50	48.25	48.38	47.62	47.09	47.47	47.21	47.60	48.38	47.62	46.34	44.70	46.08	46.23
Women's outerwear	57.80	60.01	61.05	61.07	61.94	59.86	58.65	57.29	58.30	57.96	60.90	58.13	55.44	57.63	58.10
Women's, children's undergarments	51.29	50.68	50.74	51.66	50.92	49.68	50.14	52.40	52.30	50.86	49.68	48.06	48.28	49.50	48.91
Millinery	54.21	52.10	58.83	65.34	60.75	65.52	62.84	56.90	68.24	69.52	68.62	62.79	58.71	64.05	62.11
Children's outerwear	52.36	51.01	49.13	49.40	52.50	51.38	49.27	50.05	51.71	50.84	50.74	51.57	50.65	50.23	50.55
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	53.11	51.69	52.26	51.97	52.45	52.73	53.39	52.97	53.48	52.82	50.74	51.26	50.20	50.76	49.90
Other fabricated textile products	60.36	59.44	60.60	59.97	59.06	59.03	58.59	59.06	57.91	59.14	57.45	56.39	56.92	56.85	56.70
	Average weekly hours														
Textile-mill products	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.3	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.1	39.7	39.2	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.9
Scouring and combing plants	44.1	43.2	44.1	42.6	41.9	43.0	41.9	40.4	40.3	41.5	42.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	40.2
Yarn and thread mills	40.6	39.9	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.9	39.8	39.1	38.9	38.4	37.1	36.9	37.4	38.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.4	39.7	39.3	38.9	38.4	38.8	39.1
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	41.7	41.4	41.4	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.6	39.8	39.3	39.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.2	40.0
Knitting mills	39.1	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.6	39.3	39.1	38.9	38.7	37.7	37.5	37.5	37.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	43.0	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.7	40.8	40.6	40.0	41.8	40.5	40.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	41.5	41.9	41.8	42.8	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.9	42.1	41.0	40.8	39.6	40.9	40.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	36.6	36.9	35.8	36.2	37.9	37.5	36.4	34.8	33.3	34.9	35.1	36.6	36.4	35.6	36.0
Miscellaneous textile goods	40.9	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.3	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.5	41.2	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.4	39.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.0	36.1	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.0	35.4	36.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	37.3	37.2	36.4	35.9	36.5	36.0	35.8	34.8	34.5	35.6	35.2	34.8	34.6	34.3	35.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.2	36.5	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.5	37.2	36.2	35.2	36.0	36.4
Women's outerwear	34.2	35.3	35.7	35.3	35.6	34.8	34.5	33.5	33.7	33.5	35.2	34.6	33.4	34.1	35.0
Women's, children's undergarments	36.9	36.2	36.5	36.9	36.9	36.0	36.6	37.7	37.9	37.4	36.8	35.6	35.5	36.2	36.5
Millinery	31.7	29.6	32.5	36.5	37.3	36.2	35.5	32.7	36.3	36.4	36.5	34.5	32.8	35.0	35.9
Children's outerwear	37.4	36.7	35.6	35.8	37.5	36.7	35.7	36.8	37.2	36.1	36.5	37.1	36.7	36.4	36.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	37.4	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.3	37.4	37.2	36.5	36.1	35.6	36.0	35.9
Other fabricated textile products	38.2	38.1	38.6	38.2	38.1	37.6	37.8	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.3	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.8
	Average hourly earnings														
Textile-mill products	$1.58	$1.58	$1.57	$1.57	$1.53	$1.53	$1.52	$1.52	$1.52	$1.51	$1.51	$1.50	$1.51	$1.51	$1.50
Scouring and combing plants	1.72	1.71	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.59	1.62	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.60
Yarn and thread mills	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.38
Broad-woven fabric mills	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.52	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.52
Knitting mills	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.45
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.66	1.65	1.65
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.84
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.69	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.66	1.69	1.70	1.65	1.66	1.65	1.64
Miscellaneous textile goods	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.76	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.73
Apparel and other finished textile products	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.49
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.74	1.78	1.76	1.77
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.27
Women's outerwear	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.74	1.72	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.68	1.66	1.69	1.66
Women's, children's undergarments	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.39	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.34
Millinery	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.79	1.87	1.81	1.77	1.74	1.88	1.91	1.88	1.82	1.79	1.83	1.73
Children's outerwear	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.37
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.39
Other fabricated textile products	1.58	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.54	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued							**Average weekly earnings**								
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Paper and allied products	$93.95	$93.82	$92.87	$92.06	$92.01	$91.58	$91.16	$90.95	$91.38	$91.38	$90.53	$88.63	$88.20	$88.83	$86.29
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	102.08	101.64	100.74	100.07	99.39	99.62	99.39	98.72	98.75	99.20	98.31	96.78	95.87	96.10	94.18
Paperboard containers and boxes	87.57	87.57	86.11	86.74	85.28	85.08	85.07	86.09	86.50	86.09	85.68	83.02	83.02	82.41	79.90
Other paper and allied products	83.40	83.20	83.60	82.78	82.78	81.77	81.16	80.75	80.95	80.75	79.95	78.55	77.97	78.96	76.07
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	102.49	102.11	102.11	102.54	100.44	99.94	101.76	99.30	99.68	99.55	98.54	97.38	97.38	97.00	96.25
Newspapers	107.92	108.22	107.87	105.60	104.90	103.95	109.56	105.44	105.19	104.49	103.14	102.55	103.72	103.43	102.08
Periodicals	108.94	106.50	108.52	111.50	106.00	104.15	104.15	102.70	105.73	107.86	108.08	103.62	100.23	102.97	101.05
Books	90.29	90.00	90.06	90.52	87.98	88.88	87.58	86.46	87.42	88.53	88.26	85.19	87.75	85.80	84.35
Commercial printing	101.53	100.61	101.39	102.68	99.57	99.94	100.19	98.39	99.04	100.19	97.75	97.11	96.22	97.22	95.76
Lithographing	106.52	104.41	103.75	105.34	103.88	101.53	101.26	100.61	100.10	101.39	100.61	100 23	98.81	98.81	96.53
Greeting cards	69.81	69.09	70.10	71.21	70.25	71.55	68.68	68.60	65.77	66.09	64.09	63.58	60.39	67.03	64.18
Bookbinding and related industries	79.90	79.28	79.10	78.52	78.13	79.13	78.95	77.93	76.40	75.42	76.43	72.91	74.07	74.86	73.71
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	115.50	116.70	115.12	117.09	116.19	113.45	113.62	113.78	112.42	110.70	112.86	111.30	111.22	110.75	110.78
							Average weekly hours								
Paper and allied products	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.7	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	44.0	44.0	43.8	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	41.9	41.9	41.2	41.7	41.2	41.1	41.7	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.4
Other paper and allied products	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.3	37.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.8	38.5
Newspapers	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.2	35.2	35.0	36.4	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.8
Periodicals	40.2	39.3	39.5	40.4	39.7	39.3	39.3	38.9	39.6	39.6	40.4	39.4	39.0	39.3	40.1
Books	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.5	39.1	38.6	39.2	39.7	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.6
Commercial printing	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.2	39.9
Lithographing	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.6	39.2	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.4
Greeting cards	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.7	38.6	39.1	38.8	39.2	37.8	38.2	37.7	37.4	38.6	38.3	38.2
Bookbinding and related industries	38.6	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.6	37.2	37.6	38.0	39.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	38.5	38.9	38.5	38.9	38.6	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.4	38.0	37.6	37.7	37.8	38.6
							Average hourly earnings								
Paper and allied products	$2.19	$2.18	$2.18	$2.17	$2.17	$2.16	$2.15	$2.14	$2.14	$2.14	$2.13	$2.12	$2.11	$2.12	$2.04
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.24	2.24	2.17
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2 02	2.02	2.01	1.93
Other paper and allied products	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.94	1.86
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.65	2.63	2.65	2.62	2.63	2.62	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.50
Newspapers	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.00	2.98	2.97	3.01	2.97	2.98	2.96	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.85
Periodicals	2.71	2.71	2.75	2.76	2.67	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.67	2.71	2.69	2.63	2.57	2.62	2.52
Books	2.28	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.19	2.21	2.20	2.13
Commercial printing	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.40
Lithographing	2 69	2.65	2.64	2.66	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.58	2.56	2.57	2.54	2.54	2.45
Greeting cards	1.79	1.79	1.84	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.77	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.70	1.70	1.72	1.75	1.68
Bookbinding and related industries	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.89
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	3.00	3.00	2.99	3.01	3.01	2.97	2.99	3.01	2.99	2.96	2.97	2.96	2.95	2.93	2.87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	Average weekly earnings														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products	$100.43	$99.42	$98.18	$97.88	$97.64	$97.00	$97.70	$96.82	$95.94	$95.94	$95.24	$95.06	$94.94	$94.48	$91.46
Industrial inorganic chemicals	111.22	110.27	109.18	108.24	108.36	108.09	109.25	107.01	105.97	107.42	105.41	104.60	104.96	104.70	100.04
Industrial organic chemicals	107.33	105.83	103.98	103.73	103.57	103.73	103.57	103.07	101.91	102.25	100.85	100.69	100.12	100.04	96.93
Drugs and medicines	90.35	89.51	88.70	88.94	88.73	88.54	88.54	87.29	86.24	85.63	85.41	86.71	86.11	85.88	82.82
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	104.81	103.38	103.07	104.74	104.74	101.50	105.67	102.09	102.18	105.00	104.16	100.21	100.21	100.86	96.17
Paints, pigments, and fillers	98.88	100.01	99.78	97.23	95.47	95.47	97.11	95.76	94.02	94.76	94.58	95.91	95.57	93.23	89.38
Gum and wood chemicals	84.42	84.35	83.36	80.56	80.16	81.54	81.71	80.77	79.90	80.64	80.26	81.45	79.93	80.45	78.20
Fertilizers	78.44	81.90	81.36	78.16	76.64	76.64	75.66	75.29	75.23	75.54	72.02	73.44	72.51	74.03	71.83
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	87.20	85.34	83.42	82.80	82.40	83.28	82.70	83.08	83.44	81.91	83.18	84.24	84.29	82.21	78.67
Miscellaneous chemicals	92.03	91.62	91.21	90.98	89.42	88.62	89.06	89.10	87.64	86.98	86.98	85.54	87.45	87.02	84.03
Products of petroleum and coal	118.08	117.67	118.20	118.24	114.86	113.70	111.35	112.46	110.15	112.33	110.29	113.16	111.93	110.97	108.39
Petroleum refining	120.69	121.58	122.29	121.18	119.77	117.55	114.86	116.28	113.48	116.00	113.08	117.26	115.75	114.90	112.88
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	108.54	105.41	104.30	108.46	99.04	101.71	99.60	99.60	98.98	101.02	100.85	99.46	98.71	97.28	96.00
Rubber products	93.56	101.46	101.57	103.74	101.09	100.28	102.66	98.09	97.27	97.51	96.80	91.89	91.10	92.59	91.53
Tires and inner tubes	99.96	126.13	123.98	122.96	118.98	117.55	121.40	115.75	113.24	113.40	113.96	106.59	103.63	106.04	106.52
Rubber footwear	80.38	79.58	73.05	79.79	80.59	78.20	78.01	77.22	77.01	76.62	77.18	75.25	77.20	76.62	73.47
Other rubber products	91.46	92.18	90.03	93.02	91.96	91.27	92.60	88.54	88.78	89.21	86.24	82.92	83.77	84.59	82.62
	Average weekly hours														
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.9	41.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.7	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.0
Industrial organic chemicals	41.6	41.5	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.9
Drugs and medicines	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.2	40.7	40.8
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	41.1	40.7	40.9	41.4	41.4	40.6	42.1	41.0	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	41.9	42.2	42.1	41.2	40.8	40.8	41.5	41.1	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.7	42.1	40.9	41.0
Gum and wood chemicals	42.0	42.6	42.1	41.1	40.9	41.6	41.9	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.8	42.2	41.2	41.9	42.5
Fertilizers	42.4	45.0	47.3	43.7	43.3	43.3	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.2	41.2	40.8	41.2	42.3	42.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	43.6	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.6	44.3	44.7	45.9	46.1	43.8	43.1	43.2	43.9	44.2	44.7
Miscellaneous chemicals	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.6	40.3	40.1	40.4
Products of petroleum and coal	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.2	40.3	40.9	40.2	40.6	40.2	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.0	40.5	40.9
Petroleum refining	40.5	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8	40.1	40.7	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.9
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	42.4	41.5	40.9	42.7	39.3	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.4	40.9	41.5	41.1	41.3	40.2	41.2
Rubber products	38.5	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.1	41.9	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.5	39.1	39.1	39.4	40.5
Tires and inner tubes	34.0	42.9	42.9	42.4	41.6	41.1	42.3	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.7	38.9	38.1	38.7	40.5
Rubber footwear	40.8	40.6	39.7	40.3	40.7	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.9	39.7	40.2	39.4	40.0	39.7	39.5
Other rubber products	41.2	41.9	41.3	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.9	40.8	41.1	41.5	40.3	39.3	39.7	39.9	40.7
	Average hourly earnings														
Chemicals and allied products	$2.42	$2.39	$2.36	$2.37	$2.37	$2.36	$2.36	$2.35	$2.34	$2.34	$2.34	$2.33	$2.31	$2.31	$2.22
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.68	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.61	2.62	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.44
Industrial organic chemicals	2.58	2.55	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.53	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.47	2.37
Drugs and medicines	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.09	2.11	2.03
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.50	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.50	2.48	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.34
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.30	2.27	2.28	2.18
Gum and wood chemicals	2.01	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.95	1.97	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.92	1.84
Fertilizers	1.85	1.82	1.72	1.72	1.77	1.77	1.81	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.77	1.80	1.76	1.75	1.69
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.00	1.98	1.94	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.87	1.93	1.95	1.92	1.86	1.76
Miscellaneous chemicals	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.08
Products of petroleum and coal	2.88	2.87	2.89	2.87	2.85	2.78	2.77	2.77	2.74	2.76	2.73	2.76	2.73	2.74	2.65
Petroleum refining	2.98	2.98	2.99	2.97	2.95	2.86	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.85	2.82	2.86	2.83	2.83	2.76
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	2.56	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.53	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.47	2.43	2.42	2.39	2.42	2.33
Rubber products	2.43	2.41	2.43	2.47	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.33	2.35	2.26
Tires and inner tubes	2.94	2.94	2.89	2.90	2.86	2.86	2.87	2.83	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.74	2.72	2.74	2.63
Rubber footwear	1.97	1.96	1.84	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.93	1.93	1.86
Other rubber products	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.22	2.20	2.21	2.21	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.14	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	Average weekly earnings														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Leather and leather products	$61.66	$60.54	$59.57	$60.80	$62.08	$62.56	$61.22	$59.63	$58.46	$57.99	$58.19	$57.97	$57.46	$57.78	$57.60
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	80.94	81.56	81.58	80.77	80.58	81.39	83.03	81.19	79.58	79.79	78.19	76.40	78.98	78.39	76.64
Industrial leather belting and packing	83.38	82.74	82.80	82.99	76.76	78.69	79.65	80.16	80.54	78.21	76.82	74.31	73.73	76.62	77.27
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	59.28	57.91	55.87	56.47	58.52	58.98	59.04	57.22	55.05	54.45	55.35	56.65	57.15	56.02	55.42
Footwear (except rubber)	59.59	58.03	56.78	58.81	60.37	60.76	58.67	56.21	55.08	54.93	55.57	55.80	54.36	54.87	55.13
Luggage	65.80	65.02	65.40	64.18	63.92	63.58	66.08	66.19	65.01	66.57	66.07	66.08	63.91	63.46	62.43
Handbags and small leather goods	54.39	53.87	54.52	56.26	58.25	56.02	56.30	59.42	58.58	54.96	55.30	53.42	53.36	55.54	53.68
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	51.66	50.92	51.43	51.85	51.10	51.89	51.71	51.01	50.87	49.62	50.40	50.26	50.04	50.40	49.59
Transportation and public utilities:															
Transportation:															
Interstate railroads:															
Class I railroads[3]	----	104.90	106.09	105.00	109.39	105.66	107.35	104.19	103.52	103.39	100.94	103.28	101.19	101.50	94.24
Local railways and buslines	95.48	95.04	93.95	92.87	92.65	92.44	92.66	91.16	90.53	90.74	90.95	91.38	91.16	90.52	88.56
Communication:															
Telephone	84.58	84.20	82.56	81.79	82.47	80.81	81.06	82.97	81.51	81.12	79.90	79.31	78.31	78.72	76.05
Telegraph[4]	96.64	97.33	94.62	93.98	93.98	93.98	93.18	92.51	93.41	93.63	91.78	91.76	91.34	90.06	87.36
Other public utilities:															
Gas and electric utilities	104.86	103.68	103.79	104.04	103.89	103.32	103.57	103.57	102.66	101.84	101.02	100.12	100.12	100.37	95.30
Electric light and power utilities	106.86	104.60	105.37	104.86	104.70	103.63	103.89	103.73	103.22	102.66	102.59	101.68	101.68	101.43	97.06
Gas utilities	99.39	97.61	95.84	96.80	97.27	98.06	98.06	98.71	97.41	95.12	94.60	93.90	93.67	94.83	90.13
Electric light and gas utilities combined	107.60	107.07	108.12	108.92	108.50	107.83	108.47	107.01	106.49	105.93	103.94	103.38	103.63	103.63	97.19
	Average weekly hours														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Leather and leather products	38.3	37.6	37.0	38.0	38.8	39.1	38.5	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.3	37.4	36.6	36.8	37.4
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.5	38.9	38.2	39.1	39.0	39.3
Industrial leather belting and packing	41.9	42.0	42.9	43.0	40.4	41.2	41.7	40.9	41.3	39.5	39.6	38.5	38.2	39.7	41.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	39.0	38.1	37.0	37.4	38.5	38.8	39.1	37.4	36.7	36.3	36.9	37.9	38.1	37.1	37.7
Footwear (except rubber)	38.2	37.2	36.4	37.7	38.7	39.2	38.1	36.5	36.0	35.9	36.8	37.2	36.0	36.1	37.0
Luggage	39.4	38.7	38.7	38.2	37.6	37.4	39.1	39.4	39.4	40.1	39.8	39.1	38.5	38.0	38.3
Handbags and small leather goods	37.0	36.9	37.6	38.8	39.9	38.9	39.1	40.7	40.4	37.9	38.4	37.1	36.8	38.3	37.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.3	36.5	36.8	37.2	36.7	36.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.2
Transportation and public utilities:															
Transportation:															
Interstate railroads:															
Class I railroads[3]	----	41.3	42.1	41.5	42.4	41.6	42.6	40.7	42.6	42.2	41.2	42.5	41.3	41.6	41.7
Local railways and buslines	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.7	43.2
Communication:															
Telephone	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.4	38.9	38.3	38.6	39.7	39.0	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.4	39.0
Telegraph[4]	42.2	42.5	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.8
Other public utilities:															
Gas and electric utilities	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9
Electric light and power utilities	41.1	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.9	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.3
Gas utilities	40.9	40.5	40.1	40.5	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined	40.3	40.1	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.8
	Average hourly earnings														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Leather and leather products	$1.61	$1.61	$1.61	$1.60	$1.60	$1.60	$1.59	$1.59	$1.58	$1.58	$1.56	$1.55	$1.57	$1.57	$1.54
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.00	2.02	2.01	1.98
Industrial leather belting and packing	1.99	1.97	1.93	1.93	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.96	1.95	1.98	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.88
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.47
Footwear (except rubber)	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.49
Luggage	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.69	1.68	1.65	1.65	1.66	1.69	1.66	1.67	1.63
Handbags and small leather goods	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.42
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.39	1.40	1.37
Transportation and public utilities:															
Transportation:															
Interstate railroads:															
Class I railroads[3]	----	2.54	2.52	2.53	2.58	2.54	2.52	2.56	2.43	2.45	2.45	2.43	2.45	2.44	2.26
Local railways and buslines	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.05
Communication:															
Telephone	2.18	2.17	2.15	2.13	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.05	1.95
Telegraph[4]	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.18	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.09
Other public utilities:															
Gas and electric utilities	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.33
Electric light and power utilities	2.60	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.35
Gas utilities	2.43	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.22
Electric light and gas utilities combined	2.67	2.67	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.61	2.59	2.56	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.38

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Average weekly earnings															
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade	$90.72	$90.27	$89.42	$89.24	$88.00	$88.44	$88.48	$88.22	$87.85	$88.66	$87.64	$88.26	$87.42	$87.02	$84.42
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	67.41	66.70	66.33	65.95	65.95	66.29	64.68	64.47	64.81	64.98	66.18	66.18	64.94	64.77	62.48
General merchandise stores	48.65	47.54	47.47	47.40	47.13	48.23	48.68	45.90	46.65	46.92	47.52	48.22	47.68	46.85	44.85
Department stores and general mail-order houses	55.03	53.55	53.55	53.15	52.70	54.01	55.13	51.41	52.50	52.65	53.25	53.91	53.61	52.60	50.26
Food and liquor stores	70.46	69.14	68.78	68.97	69.52	68.43	68.24	68.97	68.42	68.44	69.38	69.56	68.08	67.52	65.50
Automotive and accessories dealers	90.82	89.12	88.44	86.72	86.04	87.07	85.36	83.90	83.22	83.47	84.73	84.53	84.10	83.22	83.22
Apparel and accessories stores	52.35	51.79	51.26	49.88	51.41	52.40	52.98	50.76	50.91	50.86	50.69	51.25	51.01	50.81	49.13
Other retail trade:															
Furniture and appliance stores	75.76	75.12	73.51	72.51	72.92	73.75	76.38	74.05	73.81	72.98	73.57	72.41	72.07	72.31	71.23
Lumber and hardware supply stores	80.70	80.51	79.71	78.12	76.41	76.78	76.49	77.70	79.24	79.18	78.94	77.96	77.35	77.04	74.69
Finance, insurance, and real estate:															
Banks and trust companies [3]	67.69	68.25	68.06	68.25	67.34	67.14	67.48	67.30	66.93	66.57	66.38	66.55	66.02	66.57	64.21
Security dealers and exchanges	122.50	126.01	131.40	124.67	124.46	122.71	123.49	121.46	115.41	108.04	107.55	106.21	105.42	106.88	98.77
Insurance carriers	85.43	85.24	85.33	85.37	84.95	84.59	84.36	83.45	82.97	83.19	83.49	83.00	82.86	82.97	80.73
Service and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, year-round [4]	47.20	46.92	46.52	46.12	46.28	45.66	46.40	45.49	45.65	45.09	44.91	45.60	45.31	45.20	43.52
Personal services:															
Laundries	46.80	47.27	46.28	45.70	44.85	45.20	44.69	44.23	44.92	44.80	44.80	45.26	45.37	44.30	43.27
Cleaning and dyeing plants	54.65	55.48	53.72	51.82	50.49	51.98	51.32	51.86	52.80	51.34	49.48	51.07	53.47	50.82	50.57
Motion pictures:															
Motion-picture production and distribution	103.32	104.80	105.02	105.12	103.23	101.29	104.29	101.44	102.32	100.62	97.67	97.10	96.55	98.65	99.48
Average weekly hours															
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade	40.5	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.2
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.5	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.1	38.1
General merchandise stores	35.0	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.4	34.7	36.6	34.0	34.3	34.5	35.2	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.5
Department stores and general mail-order houses	35.5	35.0	35.0	35.2	34.9	35.3	37.5	34.5	35.0	35.1	35.5	35.7	35.5	35.3	34.9
Food and liquor stores	36.7	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	37.3	37.4	36.6	36.3	36.8
Automotive and accessories dealers	44.3	43.9	44.0	43.8	43.9	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8
Apparel and accessories stores	34.9	34.3	34.4	33.7	34.5	34.7	35.8	34.3	34.4	34.6	35.2	35.1	34.7	34.8	34.6
Other retail trade:															
Furniture and appliance stores	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	42.2	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.9	41.8	41.9
Lumber and hardware supply stores	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.0	41.3	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.1	42.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate:															
Banks and trust companies [3]	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.0	37.3	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.4	-------
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Insurance carriers	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Service and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, year-round [4]	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.9	40.4	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.3
Personal services:															
Laundries	40.0	40.4	39.9	39.4	39.0	39.3	39.2	38.8	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.8	39.2	39.7
Cleaning and dyeing plants	39.6	40.2	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.5	38.3	38.7	39.4	38.6	37.2	38.4	39.9	38.5	38.9
Motion pictures:															
Motion-picture production and distribution	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Average hourly earnings															
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade	$2.24	$2.24	$2.23	$2.22	$2.20	$2.20	$2.19	$2.20	$2.18	$2.20	$2.18	$2.19	$2.18	$2.17	$2.10
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.64
General merchandise stores	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.37	1.37	1.35	1.30
Department stores and general mail-order houses	1.55	1.53	1.53	1.51	1.51	1.53	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.51	1.49	1.44
Food and liquor stores	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.88	1.88	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.78
Automotive and accessories dealers	2.05	2.03	2.01	1.98	1.96	1.97	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.90	1.90
Apparel and accessories stores	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.42
Other retail trade:															
Furniture and appliance stores	1.83	1.81	1.78	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.81	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.76	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.70
Lumber and hardware supply stores	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.83	1.77
Finance, insurance, and real estate:															
Banks and trust companies [3]	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	-------
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Insurance carriers	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Service and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, year-round [4]	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.08
Personal services:															
Laundries	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.09
Cleaning and dyeing plants	1.38	1.38	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.32	1.30
Motion pictures:															
Motion-picture production and distribution	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A–2.
In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.
For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).
[4] Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.
[5] Average weekly earnings have been revised beginning with January 1958 and are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are new series, available from January 1958.
[6] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 3).

TABLE C–2. Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group[1]

Major industry group	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June[2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
	Average overtime hours[3]														
Manufacturing	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4
Durable goods	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4
Ordnance and accessories	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Furniture and fixtures	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1
Primary metal industries	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0
Fabricated metal products	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.8
Machinery (except electrical)	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.6
Electrical machinery	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9
Transportation equipment	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.4
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
Nondurable goods	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
Food and kindred products	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1
Tobacco manufactures	1.5	1.2	.7	.9	.7	.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
Textile-mill products	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	.8	1.1	1.1
Paper and allied products	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Products of petroleum and coal	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9
Rubber products	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3
	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[4]														
Manufacturing	$2.16	$2.16	$2.16	$2.15	$2.13	$2.13	$2.12	$2.11	$2.08	$2.08	$2.07	$2.08	$2.07	$2.08	$2.01
Durable goods	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.26	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.23	2.14
Ordnance and accessories	2.49	2.49	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.48	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.43	2.42	2.28
Lumber and wood products	1.91	1.88	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.83	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.81	1.82	1.75
Furniture and fixtures	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.70
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.03	2.07	2.05	2.04	2.03	2.04	1.98
Primary metal industries	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.71	2.70	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.57	2.61	2.44
Fabricated metal products	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.11
Machinery (except electrical)	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.23
Electrical machinery	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.02
Transportation equipment	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.48	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.47	2.35
Instruments and related products	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.15	2.06
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.83	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.76
Nondurable goods	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.83
Food and kindred products	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.02	1.98	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.92	1.94	1.94	1.86
Tobacco manufactures	1.70	1.72	1.70	1.67	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.58	1.50	1.48	1.55	1.63	1.63	1.57	1.50
Textile-mill products	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.46
Apparel and other finished textile products	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.48	1.49	1.47
Paper and allied products	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.02	1.94
Printing and publishing	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Chemicals and allied products	2.35	2.32	2.29	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.27	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.26	2.16
Products of petroleum and coal	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.80	2.81	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.69	2.70	2.67	2.70	2.68	2.69	2.59
Rubber products	2.34	2.30	2.33	2.35	2.33	2.35	2.34	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.30	2.28	2.26	2.28	2.18
Leather and leather products	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.54	1.53	1.55	1.58	1.52

[1] For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

[5] Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

TABLE C–3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Activity	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
	Man-hours														
Total	104.4	105.6	102.5	99.9	97.5	94.4	94.8	96.7	98.5	97.8	99.6	97.3	93.8	94.3	105.6
Mining	69.3	70.9	68.8	66.5	65.6	66.0	67.7	69.8	68.4	68.0	68.3	67.4	66.1	67.9	81.4
Contract construction	138.4	138.7	129.2	119.0	103.7	92.0	99.7	105.7	123.8	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	118.2	127.3
Manufacturing	101.9	103.2	100.9	99.4	98.7	96.6	95.9	97.3	96.9	94.5	96.5	93.5	90.2	92.6	104.1
Durable goods	109.1	111.7	109.3	107.1	105.3	102.1	101.4	102.3	101.2	98.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	95.9	112.9
Ordnance and accessories	324.6	325.9	327.9	325.6	326.3	320.2	327.4	330.1	317.6	297.0	305.0	293.5	295.1	303.0	339.4
Lumber and wood products	83.5	84.0	79.8	75.7	73.6	69.3	70.9	74.5	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	72.7	78.6
Furniture and fixtures	105.5	107.6	105.8	104.9	105.7	105.4	104.2	105.3	105.3	106.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	97.2	103.9
Stone, clay and glass products	109.5	110.4	106.9	105.8	100.3	94.5	93.6	96.4	98.6	97.9	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.7	104.5
Primary metal industries	100.9	109.7	107.2	105.3	102.3	97.4	93.9	92.4	90.0	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	83.7	105.4
Fabricated metal products	111.9	115.5	112.6	109.7	107.6	104.9	105.5	107.9	107.2	102.5	107.0	101.3	97.3	101.1	115.9
Machinery (except electrical)	104.3	105.4	103.5	100.7	99.3	96.1	92.9	91.1	87.9	85.6	86.9	83.2	84.3	88.9	111.0
Electrical machinery	131.8	132.3	128.5	125.9	125.5	124.6	124.6	124.9	124.7	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	115.9	134.0
Transportation equipment	124.7	125.9	125.9	126.0	124.5	121.0	123.6	125.7	121.5	99.1	108.7	103.2	105.0	111.6	139.6
Instruments and related products	116.4	118.3	114.7	113.4	112.5	111.0	109.7	110.3	109.6	107.9	106.5	102.0	100.2	105.4	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	98.3	100.8	98.9	97.2	95.5	93.7	91.0	94.4	99.3	100.9	98.9	93.6	88.0	92.7	101.2
Nondurable goods	93.3	93.0	90.9	90.1	90.8	90.0	89.4	91.2	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	88.7	93.7
Food and kindred products	88.2	83.6	79.5	77.1	76.0	75.5	76.9	82.2	86.2	91.4	98.1	97.0	89.2	84.2	86.4
Tobacco manufactures	66.4	68.4	66.5	65.5	68.1	73.0	76.0	82.7	82.7	92.1	95.8	84.1	68.3	77.7	80.8
Textile-mill products	74.1	76.0	74.4	73.8	73.7	72.9	71.7	73.0	73.7	72.9	71.8	70.6	67.5	69.2	74.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	102.3	104.5	102.7	102.8	105.4	105.3	100.8	101.3	100.3	100.7	101.2	101.1	94.1	96.8	102.0
Paper and allied products	112.2	114.2	112.3	111.0	110.5	109.6	109.5	110.3	111.4	112.0	112.2	110.3	105.5	108.0	113.9
Printing and publishing	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	111.4	109.3	109.0	111.5	109.7	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	109.0	112.4
Chemicals and allied products	103.3	103.6	105.0	105.3	103.0	101.0	100.3	100.7	100.3	100.3	99.2	97.2	95.7	99.2	106.2
Products of petroleum and coal	89.0	87.0	86.4	86.3	87.2	80.2	83.7	82.4	83.9	81.6	85.0	84.3	85.5	84.2	91.1
Rubber products	103.9	96.1	90.8	92.4	106.2	104.0	102.8	104.3	100.0	99.4	96.2	92.1	86.1	92.0	104.8
Leather and leather products	94.5	94.1	90.1	88.5	92.8	95.1	94.9	93.3	89.5	85.9	86.8	88.8	87.2	86.0	90.8
	Payrolls														
Mining		114.3	110.7	106.5	105.3	106.2	108.0	109.4	106.8	105.0	105.5	103.6	101.8	104.9	124.3
Contract construction		239.8	223.3	205.8	179.9	160.5	174.7	184.4	212.2	231.4	232.9	232.8	223.1	200.5	207.1
Manufacturing	171.4	174.3	169.6	167.0	165.1	160.4	158.2	160.4	158.4	152.5	155.7	150.0	144.8	148.7	162.7

[1] For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A–2.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4. Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Item	1959						1958							Annual average	
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1958	1957
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars	$91.17	$90.32	$89.87	$89.24	$88.00	$87.38	$88.04	$86.58	$85.17	$85.39	$84.35	$83.50	$83.10	$83.50	$82.39
1947–49 dollars	73.23	72.84	72.53	72.14	71.14	70.58	71.17	69.88	68.85	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	67.61	68.54
Spendable average weekly earnings:															
Worker with no dependents:															
Current dollars	74.15	73.49	73.14	72.65	71.69	71.20	72.10	70.93	69.80	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	68.46	67.57
1947–49 dollars	59.56	59.27	59.03	58.73	57.95	57.51	58.29	57.25	56.43	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	55.43	56.21
Worker with 3 dependents:															
Current dollars	81.71	81.03	80.68	80.18	79.19	78.70	79.60	78.41	77.25	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	75.88	74.97
1947–49 dollars	65.63	65.35	65.12	64.82	64.02	63.57	64.35	63.28	62.45	62.59	61.91	61.24	61.08	61.44	62.37

[1] See footnote 1, table C–3.

Spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for *all* production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947–49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see The Calculation and Uses of the Spendable Earnings Series (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1959, pp. 50–54).

TABLE D–1. Consumer Price Index[1]—All city average: All items, groups, subgroups, and special groups of items

[1947–49=100]

Group	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
All items	124.9	124.5	124.0	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.8	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.5	120.2
Food [2]	119.4	118.9	117.7	117.6	117.7	118.2	119.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	120.3	115.4
Food at home	117.1	116.6	115.2	115.3	115.5	116.1	117.1	116.8	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	118.8	113.8
Cereals and bakery products	134.4	134.2	134.5	134.1	134.1	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	133.1	130.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	112.0	111.6	111.6	111.5	111.3	112.6	113.8	113.0	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	115.1	105.2
Dairy products	113.3	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.8	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	113.5	111.8
Fruits and vegetables	130.8	134.5	125.6	123.6	120.7	121.2	121.7	120.1	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	127.1	118.6
Other foods at home [3]	105.7	102.3	102.8	104.7	107.3	108.1	109.9	110.7	112.6	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	112.4	112.9
Housing [4]	129.0	128.9	128.8	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.7	125.6
Rent	139.6	139.5	139.3	139.3	139.1	139.0	138.8	138.7	138.4	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	135.2
Gas and electricity	119.5	119.3	118.7	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	117.0	113.0
Solid fuels and fuel oil	134.0	133.9	135.3	138.7	140.3	140.0	138.9	137.0	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	134.9	137.4
Housefurnishings	104.0	104.1	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	103.9	104.6
Household operation	134.3	133.9	133.8	133.8	133.7	133.1	133.1	132.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.4	127.5
Apparel	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.0	107.0	106.7	106.7	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	107.0	106.9
Men's and boys'	108.3	108.1	108.2	108.0	107.8	107.8	108.0	108.4	108.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.6	109.0
Women's and girls'	98.8	98.8	99.0	9.80	99.0	98.8	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	99.1	99.2
Footwear	135.2	134.5	133.5	132.4	132.0	131.3	130.8	130.4	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	127.9
Other apparel [5]	92.3	91.8	92.1	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.7	92.3	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.1
Transportation	146.3	145.9	145.4	145.3	144.9	144.3	144.1	144.3	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	140.5	136.0
Private	135.2	134.9	134.5	134.4	134.0	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	129.7	125.8
Public	194.2	192.7	192.7	192.6	192.0	191.8	191.8	191.8	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	188.0	178.8
Medical care	151.0	150.6	150.2	149.6	149.2	149.0	148.0	147.6	147.4	147.1	146.5	145.3	145.0	144.6	138.0
Personal care	131.3	131.1	130.7	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.4	129.0	129.1	128.8	128.7	128.9	128.9	128.6	124.4
Reading and recreation	119.1	118.1	117.8	117.7	117.3	117.1	117.0	116.9	117.0	116.6	116.6	116.7	116.6	116.7	112.2
Other goods and services	130.8	129.2	128.4	128.2	127.3	127.4	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.2	127.1	127.1	127.2	127.2	125.5
Special groups:															
All items less food	127.9	127.5	127.3	127.1	126.9	126.7	126.4	126.5	126.5	126.0	125.8	125.6	125.4	125.5	122.8
All items less shelter	122.7	122.2	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.7	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.6	121.2	117.8
All commodities less food	115.1	114.7	114.5	114.5	114.4	114.2	114.0	114.4	114.5	113.9	113.5	113.2	113.1	113.4	112.3
All commodities	117.0	116.6	115.9	115.9	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3	116.6	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.8	116.3	113.6
Nondurables [6]	118.7	118.2	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.6	117.8	117.8	118.2	118.4	118.7	118.8	119.4	118.6	115.5
Nondurables less food	118.1	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.4	117.1	116.7	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.2	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.1
Nondurables less food and apparel	127.3	126.8	126.3	126.6	126.4	126.1	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.9	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.6	124.2
Durables [7]	113.1	112.8	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.2	112.4	112.9	112.8	111.2	110.3	109.9	109.8	110.5	108.8
Durables less cars	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.2	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.4	102.7
All services [8]	145.8	145.4	145.2	144.8	144.4	144.2	143.9	143.5	143.4	143.1	143.0	143.0	142.6	142.4	137.7
All services less rent	147.5	147.1	146.9	146.4	145.9	145.7	145.4	145.0	144.8	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.1	143.8	138.6
Household operation services, gas, and electricity	134.6	134.3	134.1	133.9	133.8	133.3	133.2	133.0	132.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	131.3	131.4	127.4
Transportation services	180.9	179.3	179.7	179.1	178.4	178.2	178.2	176.2	176.0	175.6	175.4	175.0	174.9	174.1	163.9
Medical care services	156.9	156.1	155.8	155.2	154.2	154.0	152.7	152.4	152.0	151.8	151.2	149.8	149.4	149.2	142.2
Other services	131.6	131.4	131.2	130.6	130.2	130.0	129.9	129.8	129.8	129.4	129.4	130.1	130.0	129.6	126.0

[1] The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

[2] In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

[4] In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.

[5] Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

[6] Includes food, house paint, solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, and whiskey.

[7] Includes water heaters, central heating furnaces, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, porch flooring, household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, and sporting goods.

[8] Includes rent, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, refinishing floors, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance, auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, profesional medical services, hospital services, hospitalization and surgical insurance, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, and motion picture admissions.

TABLE D–2. Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and food indexes, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
	All items														
All-city average [2]	124.9	124.5	124.0	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.8	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.5	120.2
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.3	(3)	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.6	(3)	(3)	124.5	121.4
Baltimore, Md.	(3)	126.6	(3)	(3)	126.4	(3)	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.5	121.0
Boston, Mass.	125.6	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	124.8	121.2
Chicago, Ill.	128.3	127.7	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.1	127.1	127.0	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.0	123.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	123.1	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.3	119.6
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	124.8	122.1
Detroit, Mich.	124.4	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	123.9	122.2
Houston, Tex.	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.0	(3)	123.6	121.5
Kansas City, Mo.	126.0	(3)	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.8	124.1	121.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	127.6	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.6	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.5	125.9	126.0	125.5	125.7	125.4	121.2
Minneapolis, Minn.	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	124.3	121.1
New York, N.Y.	123.5	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.3	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.1	117.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	124.2	124.0	123.2	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.1	120.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	125.7	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	124.0	120.2
Portland, Oreg.	126.1	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	124.4	121.7
St. Louis, Mo.	(3)	126.3	(3)	(3)	126.0	(3)	(3)	125.7	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.7	121.2
San Francisco, Calif.	(3)	129.4	(3)	(3)	129.0	(3)	(3)	127.9	(3)	(3)	128.4	(3)	(3)	127.5	123.1
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	120.2	116.9
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	(3)	127.9	(3)	(3)	126.9	(3)	(3)	126.0	(3)	(3)	126.3	(3)	125.8	123.1
Washington, D.C.	(3)	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	121.5	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	121.1	118.3
City	Food														
All-city average [2]	119.4	118.9	117.7	117.6	117.7	118.2	119.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	120.3	115.4
Atlanta, Ga.	117.0	117.1	115.6	115.7	114.9	115.5	116.2	115.7	116.5	117.6	118.4	118.5	119.1	118.0	113.3
Baltimore, Md.	119.4	118.6	117.0	117.3	117.2	117.4	118.8	118.8	119.5	120.2	120.3	122.1	122.8	120.9	116.8
Boston, Mass.	118.9	118.4	117.5	117.3	118.3	118.8	118.7	118.9	119.2	119.9	120.0	121.2	121.9	119.7	115.0
Chicago, Ill.	117.1	116.4	115.2	115.2	115.4	115.2	115.7	115.1	116.3	116.7	117.7	117.0	119.5	117.3	112.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	119.9	119.3	117.7	118.1	117.8	119.1	120.2	119.4	120.3	121.9	122.8	123.5	124.3	122.1	117.3
Cleveland, Ohio	114.6	114.6	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.3	115.1	115.3	116.1	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.9	117.2	113.4
Detroit, Mich.	118.0	118.7	116.9	117.2	117.0	117.7	118.6	118.5	119.6	119.3	120.3	120.5	122.8	121.1	117.3
Houston, Tex.	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.7	115.6	116.0	116.4	116.7	116.5	116.8	117.3	117.1	117.9	117.0	113.1
Kansas City, Mo.	112.9	113.1	111.5	111.6	111.6	112.1	113.4	113.2	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.3	114.9	114.4	111.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	123.3	123.6	122.9	123.1	123.4	123.8	124.1	123.9	124.3	123.0	123.3	122.7	123.8	123.3	117.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	119.2	118.8	117.5	118.1	(4)	117.7	118.3	117.8	117.7	117.8	118.1	119.4	119.6	118.6	114.2
New York, N.Y.	122.4	120.0	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.9	120.7	119.1	121.0	121.1	121.3	121.0	121.7	120.9	115.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	121.9	121.3	119.3	120.2	120.4	120.8	121.7	121.8	122.3	122.9	123.3	124.3	124.7	123.1	118.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120.5	120.8	119.4	118.7	118.8	119.8	120.6	119.6	120.6	121.6	121.9	121.7	123.8	121.8	116.8
Portland, Oreg.	121.6	121.8	120.0	119.2	119.4	120.3	120.9	121.5	120.8	120.5	121.6	121.5	121.4	120.7	117.0
St. Louis, Mo.	119.1	119.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	119.2	120.2	119.9	120.2	120.5	122.4	121.3	123.2	121.2	116.3
San Francisco, Calif.	122.2	123.0	122.3	122.2	122.8	122.7	123.0	122.8	123.8	122.9	123.9	122.5	124.1	123.1	117.8
Scranton, Pa.	117.3	116.6	114.8	114.4	114.8	115.8	116.4	116.1	117.1	117.5	118.2	118.6	120.8	118.4	112.7
Seattle, Wash.	121.4	121.6	120.7	120.2	119.6	119.9	121.1	121.2	120.8	120.8	122.5	122.7	122.2	121.3	117.1
Washington, D.C.	120.5	119.5	118.5	118.5	118.9	118.8	120.1	119.3	119.8	121.1	121.7	122.4	123.4	121.6	116.9

[1] See footnote 1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities.

[3] All items indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

[4] Not available.

TABLE D–3. Indexes of wholesale prices,[1] by group and subgroup of commodities

[1947–49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July[2]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
All commodities	119.5	[3]119.7	119.9	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	117.6
Farm products and processed foods	98.2	99.2	99.5	100.0	99.3	99.6	100.4	99.9	101.0	101.4	102.4	102.5	104.1	103.1	98.5
Farm products	88.4	[3]89.8	90.8	92.4	90.8	91.1	91.5	90.6	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	94.9	90.9
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	98.5	100.9	107.0	114.2	93.6	105.9	102.5	99.2	98.1	101.5	97.9	97.2	106.3	112.0	103.6
Grains	78.2	78.2	78.6	79.7	77.7	77.0	76.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	79.5	84.1
Livestock and live poultry	84.8	[3]89.5	90.6	91.9	91.1	88.4	90.3	87.6	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	92.9	80.2
Plant and animal fibers	100.0	101.6	101.9	101.0	99.5	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.5	104.0
Fluid milk	92.6	90.0	90.2	91.9	93.5	95.5	95.7	96.2	96.6	96.2	95.8	93.5	92.0	94.6	96.0
Eggs	65.4	56.5	51.1	54.5	70.5	69.3	72.5	77.7	86.5	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	81.7	77.2
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	74.9	[3]78.0	80.3	79.5	78.4	78.0	76.4	76.0	74.0	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	76.9	82.0
Other farm products	132.2	132.8	133.5	133.5	133.8	134.8	134.5	136.4	137.7	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	140.4	144.6
Processed foods	107.5	108.1	107.7	107.2	107.2	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	110.9	105.6
Cereal and bakery products	119.5	119.2	119.5	118.9	119.0	117.7	117.5	117.4	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	117.9	116.9
Meats, poultry, and fish	99.3	101.9	101.4	100.8	99.6	100.9	103.3	101.4	102.5	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	105.7	91.9
Dairy products and ice cream	113.9	111.9	111.7	112.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.4	113.5	113.7	112.2	111.4	112.7	111.7
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	110.6	[3]111.1	110.4	110.6	111.2	110.6	110.8	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	109.7	103.9
Sugar and confectionery	115.2	115.6	114.4	112.1	112.9	113.8	115.3	117.0	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	115.6	113.4
Packaged beverage materials	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2	148.0	149.7	154.0	157.9	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	165.7	183.1
Animal fats and oils	53.0	[3]54.4	56.9	57.9	57.0	57.1	57.9	60.7	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	72.0	75.6
Crude vegetable oils	57.4	[3]58.9	57.7	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.1	55.3	56.6	57.0	60.1	68.7
Refined vegetable oils	61.9	61.9	61.9	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.8	63.8	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	67.9	70.1
Vegetable oil end products	74.9	[3]74.6	[3]73.9	[3]73.9	[3]73.9	75.0	76.8	76.8	79.4	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	82.8	86.1
Other processed foods	96.1	95.4	95.8	95.3	95.7	97.2	96.2	96.8	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.6	95.5
All commodities except farm products	124.7	124.6	124.7	124.6	124.4	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.3	122.1
All commodities except farm and foods	128.4	[3]128.2	128.4	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.5	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	125.6	126.0	125.6
Textile products and apparel	95.2	94.9	94.5	94.1	93.9	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	95.4
Cotton products	91.9	91.6	90.8	90.3	90.2	89.6	88.7	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	88.4	99.7
Wool products	102.9	[3]102.2	100.9	99.5	97.8	97.7	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	100.8	109.5
Manmade fiber textile products	82.1	81.5	81.0	80.6	80.1	79.8	79.2	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.2	82.0
Silk products	113.4	114.2	114.0	113.6	112.1	109.3	104.7	105.1	106.0	107.1	115.5	116.3	116.2	113.5	122.1
Apparel	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.6
Other textile products	75.5	75.6	75.7	75.7	76.1	78.0	76.7	75.9	76.6	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	75.2	76.4
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	119.0	118.9	118.5	117.8	108.5	105.4	104.1	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.6	99.4
Hides and skins	107.8	106.7	98.6	108.5	87.7	73.0	68.7	66.6	65.1	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.5	55.2
Leather	118.7	120.1	124.5	120.4	103.6	101.0	99.3	99.2	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	92.3	90.2
Footwear	130.3	130.2	129.5	128.2	123.6	123.3	123.2	123.1	122.9	122.8	121.9	121.6	121.8	122.1	121.1
Other leather products	113.2	[3]112.0	112.4	110.1	103.4	100.8	99.2	98.2	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.5	98.0
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	110.9	111.2	113.4	114.0	115.0	114.8	113.9	112.9	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	112.7	117.2
Coal	121.1	[3]119.8	118.9	119.3	124.6	126.2	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	122.9	124.4
Coke	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	170.4	163.1	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7
Gas fuels[4]	101.4	106.8	109.9	108.6	113.1	112.0	112.7	107.8	105.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	101.7	(5)
Electric power[4]	100.8	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.4	(5)
Petroleum and products	114.8	115.0	118.3	119.4	119.9	119.5	118.2	117.2	116.9	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	117.7	127.0
Chemicals and allied products	109.9	[3]110.0	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.4	109.5
Industrial chemicals	123.9	123.8	123.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.0	123.7	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.5
Prepared paint	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.3	126.3
Paint materials	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.5	102.8	103.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.6	100.5
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.5	93.4	93.1	92.9	92.8	93.0	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.0	93.3
Fats and oils, inedible	55.5	[3]58.4	60.4	60.4	60.3	58.9	59.9	61.5	64.7	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	62.6	61.4
Mixed fertilizer	108.8	108.9	108.9	109.6	110.0	109.8	110.2	109.4	109.8	109.5	109.7	110.8	111.1	110.7	110.0
Fertilizer materials	107.4	107.6	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.6	105.3	105.2	105.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	108.0	106.8
Other chemicals and allied products	106.5	[3]106.5	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.5	106.7	106.2	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	106.8	105.7
Rubber and rubber products	147.3	147.3	148.8	147.5	146.7	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	145.0	145.2
Crude rubber	149.3	148.7	152.9	146.9	142.4	139.4	138.9	137.8	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	134.0	141.3
Tires and tubes	150.0	150.0	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.4	150.9
Other rubber products	143.8	[3]144.2	[3]144.0	[3]143.6	143.6	143.6	143.4	143.5	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	142.7	140.9
Lumber and wood products	128.3	[3]128.9	128.2	126.3	124.2	122.5	120.5	119.8	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	117.7	119.0
Lumber	129.8	[3]130.4	128.9	126.8	125.5	123.1	121.0	120.1	120.2	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	118.0	119.7
Millwork	137.7	137.3	137.5	135.4	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.5	130.5	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.3	128.2	138.3
Plywood	102.7	105.2	106.6	106.6	104.0	103.6	99.7	99.1	100.1	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	97.1	96.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products	132.5	132.3	132.0	132.2	132.0	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	131.0	129.6
Woodpulp	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.8
Wastepaper	115.9	115.9	110.5	115.7	115.7	107.1	101.0	95.8	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	88.3	77.2
Paper	143.7	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.3	141.9
Paperboard	135.9	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.3
Converted paper and paperboard products	127.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.6	126.1
Building paper and board	147.3	146.7	146.7	145.0	144.2	144.2	143.9	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.2	141.5
Metals and metal products	152.9	[3]153.3	153.0	152.8	153.6	153.4	152.9	153.0	153.0	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	150.4	151.2
Iron and steel	171.8	171.3	170.4	170.8	171.9	172.5	172.0	171.7	172.0	171.4	171.8	171.3	167.0	168.8	166.2
Nonferrous metals	134.1	[3]136.1	136.2	134.7	136.1	134.1	133.2	133.2	133.7	130.8	127.3	126.1	124.9	127.7	137.4
Metal containers	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	156.3	156.3	156.3	159.8	156.5	156.5	156.1	155.7	155.7	155.7	151.2
Hardware	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	172.9	172.8	172.6	172.5	172.0	172.0	172.0	171.7	170.8	164.0
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	130.9	130.9	130.9	129.8	129.2	126.0	124.9	124.8	124.6	124.6	123.7	119.9	119.9	123.7	130.2
Heating equipment	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.9	122.0	121.8	121.8	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.2	121.2	121.2	122.1
Fabricated structural metal products	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.9	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.8	133.6	133.1	133.3	133.1	133.9	133.8
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	145.3	146.1	146.1	146.0	145.9	145.8	145.3	145.0	145.0	145.7	145.4	145.4	145.0	145.7	144.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-3. Indexes of wholesale prices,[1] by group and subgroup of commodities—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
Machinery and motive products	153.7	[3]153.0	152.5	152.1	152.2	152.0	151.8	151.5	151.2	140.9	140.4	140.5	140.5	140.8	146.1
Agricultural machinery and equipment	143.6	[3]143.5	[3]143.5	143.0	143.1	143.0	142.9	142.9	141.8	139.2	138.9	137.7	138.4	139.1	133.6
Construction machinery and equipment	172.2	172.1	171.9	172.0	171.9	171.4	170.9	170.3	168.0	166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	166.3	160.0
Metalworking machinery and equipment	173.9	[3]173.9	173.1	172.5	172.1	171.0	170.8	170.6	170.2	170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	170.1	167.0
General purpose machinery and equipment	165.9	165.8	162.8	162.8	163.3	163.9	163.0	162.3	161.6	160.2	159.3	158.8	159.7	160.0	157.6
Miscellaneous machinery	149.5	149.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.0	148.6	148.4	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	148.1	145.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	156.3	[3]154.2	154.1	153.0	153.1	152.5	152.6	152.4	152.4	152.7	152.7	152.8	152.6	152.2	149.0
Motor vehicles	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.1	143.1	142.8	139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.7	135.4
Furniture and other household durables	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.2	122.2
Household furniture	124.3	124.0	123.7	123.4	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	123.0	122.5
Commercial furniture	155.3	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.6	150.4
Floor coverings	128.6	[3]128.1	127.8	127.8	127.2	126.3	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.7	126.7	127.8	133.4
Household appliances	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.8	105.0	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.7	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.2	93.2	92.5	92.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	94.4	94.4
Other household durable goods	156.9	156.7	156.5	156.2	156.0	156.0	155.5	155.5	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.1	148.3
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	137.6	[3]137.4	138.4	138.3	137.7	137.5	137.2	136.9	136.7	136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	136.0	134.6
Flat glass	135.3	[3]135.3	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.4	135.7
Concrete ingredients	140.4	[3]140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	136.0
Concrete products	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.0	128.6	128.4	128.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.4	128.1	126.4
Structural clay products	160.6	[3]160.4	160.1	160.0	159.9	159.6	159.3	158.8	158.4	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	156.5	154.0
Gypsum products	132.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	132.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing	113.5	[3]113.6	126.4	126.4	119.4	119.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	103.3	103.3	112.8	122.3
Other nonmetallic minerals	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.7	132.7	131.7	131.4	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	128.0
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	134.5	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.1	128.9	128.6	128.6	128.7	128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.2	126.1
Cigarettes	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	129.4
Cigars	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	105.0
Other tobacco manufactures	153.7	152.8	152.8	152.8	150.9	148.3	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	140.5	136.0
Alcoholic beverages	126.8	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.5	119.5
Nonalcoholic beverages	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.1	148.9	148.9	148.9	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2
Miscellaneous products	92.9	91.0	95.2	98.8	97.0	98.5	100.8	100.9	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	94.2	89.6
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	117.5	117.0	117.0	116.9	117.2	117.9	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.1	119.0	117.7
Manufactured animal feeds	72.2	69.0	76.6	82.9	79.6	82.2	86.2	86.4	72.6	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	74.4	67.3
Notions and accessories	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.1	108.1	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.5
Other miscellaneous products	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.4	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.2	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.2	128.4

[1] As of January 1958, new weights reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Revised.
[4] January 1958=100.
[5] Not available.

TABLE D–4. Indexes of wholesale prices,[1] by stage of processing and durability of product

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1959							1958						Annual average	
	July [2]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1958	1957
All commodities	119.5	[3] 119.7	119.9	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	117.6
Stage of processing															
Crude materials for further processing	96.5	[3] 98.1	98.5	99.6	98.9	98.0	98.1	97.0	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	99.4	97.2
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	86.4	[3] 88.7	89.7	91.1	89.8	89.0	89.7	88.4	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	92.8	87.7
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	112.6	[3] 113.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	111.3	110.5	110.1	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	108.4	112.5
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	111.2	111.8	110.9	111.2	111.3	109.8	109.0	108.6	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	106.8	111.5
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	140.4	[3] 140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	136.0
Crude fuel	119.7	[3] 120.3	120.3	120.3	125.4	126.4	126.1	123.5	123.0	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	121.2	119.7
Crude fuel for manufacturing	119.3	[3] 119.9	119.9	119.9	124.9	125.9	125.7	123.1	122.6	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	120.9	119.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing	120.3	[3] 120.9	121.0	120.9	126.3	127.2	126.7	124.1	123.6	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	121.8	120.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	127.2	127.1	127.4	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	125.3	125.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	129.4	129.5	129.3	128.6	128.2	128.0	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	127.2	126.9
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	99.3	99.5	99.0	97.4	97.7	98.5	98.2	100.4	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	102.2	99.9
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	107.0	106.8	106.8	106.4	105.2	104.8	104.5	104.5	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.7	105.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	157.8	[3] 158.5	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.1	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	154.3	153.2
Components for manufacturing	152.2	[3] 152.2	151.9	150.9	151.1	151.0	150.8	150.7	150.7	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.5	148.3
Materials and components for construction	137.2	137.4	137.2	136.5	135.7	135.3	134.5	134.2	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.9	132.9
Processed fuels and lubricants	105.1	105.2	107.0	107.3	107.4	106.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	106.5	113.0
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	104.6	104.8	106.2	106.4	106.6	106.2	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	105.8	111.2
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing	105.9	106.0	108.3	108.8	108.7	108.0	106.9	106.6	106.5	106.9	109.6	109.5	107.6	107.7	116.0
Containers, nonreturnable	136.5	136.6	136.6	136.7	137.8	138.0	137.8	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	134.3
Supplies	116.4	[3] 114.6	116.7	118.3	117.2	117.6	118.7	118.6	114.9	113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	115.1	112.5
Supplies for manufacturing	144.7	[3] 142.5	142.2	141.8	141.6	141.3	140.6	140.5	140.3	140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.9	137.6
Supplies for nonmanufacturing	103.4	101.8	104.7	107.0	105.6	106.2	107.9	107.9	103.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	103.4	101.1
Manufactured animal feeds	71.5	68.1	76.0	82.0	78.7	80.9	85.2	85.6	72.4	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	73.0	67.6
Other supplies	122.1	121.6	121.5	121.6	121.3	121.1	121.1	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	120.7
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	120.7	[3] 120.5	120.6	120.8	120.6	120.7	120.8	120.5	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.8	118.1
Consumer finished goods	112.6	112.4	112.6	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.1	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.5	111.1
Consumer foods	105.4	105.6	105.5	106.2	105.6	106.8	107.8	107.6	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	110.5	104.5
Consumer crude foods	89.6	86.6	87.5	92.1	89.4	95.3	95.1	95.5	97.8	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	101.0	95.0
Consumer processed foods	108.8	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.0	109.3	110.5	110.2	110.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	112.6	106.4
Consumer other nondurable goods	113.4	112.8	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.1	112.7	112.2	112.0	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.7	112.4
Consumer durable goods	126.7	126.7	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.1	126.0	125.0	124.6	124.7	124.7	125.0	123.3
Producer finished goods	153.6	[3] 153.5	153.2	152.9	152.8	152.4	152.2	152.0	151.6	150.3	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.3	146.7
Producer finished goods for manufacturing	158.2	158.1	158.0	157.8	157.6	157.2	157.1	156.7	156.3	155.0	154.8	154.5	154.6	155.0	151.2
Producer finished goods for nonmanufacturing	149.7	[3] 149.6	149.3	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.2	148.0	147.5	146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.4	142.9
Durability of product															
Total durable goods	146.2	[3] 146.1	145.8	145.4	145.4	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.8	141.4
Total nondurable goods	103.0	105.2	105.8	106.2	105.6	105.5	105.7	105.4	105.5	105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.4	104.7
Total manufactures	125.8	[3] 125.8	125.9	125.8	125.5	125.3	125.2	125.1	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	123.2
Durable manufactures	147.4	[3] 147.3	147.0	146.6	146.4	146.2	145.8	145.6	145.4	144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	144.0	142.0
Nondurable manufactures	108.7	108.7	109.2	109.4	108.8	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.2	108.4
Total raw or slightly processed goods	98.3	[3] 99.0	99.5	100.6	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.5	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.6	98.9
Durable raw or slightly processed goods	111.6	[3] 110.9	108.4	109.7	116.2	115.5	113.4	111.7	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	108.3	122.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods	97.6	98.4	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	97.7

[1] See footnote 1, table D–3.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Revised.

NOTE: For description of the series by stage of processing, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices (in Monthly Labor Review, December 1955, pp. 1448–1453); and by durability of product and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1957	3,673		1,390,000		16,500,000	.14
1958	3,694		2,060,000		23,900,000	.22
1958: July	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28
October	300	525	450,000	525,000	5,250,000	.53
November	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30
December	150	300	60,000	180,000	2,000,000	.21
1959: January [2]	225	325	75,000	150,000	2,000,000	.23
February [2]	200	300	75,000	140,000	1,500,000	.18
March [2]	250	350	90,000	150,000	1,000,000	.11
April [2]	350	475	175,000	250,000	2,500,000	.26
May [2]	400	550	175,000	300,000	2,750,000	.30
June [2]	450	700	185,000	325,000	2,750,000	.28
July [2]	425	700	650,000	750,000	9,000,000	.92

[1] The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

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